THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 18.

Panama President Flees; Strike Closes Steel Plant; Bay State Aid Bill Gains

The World's Day—October 9, 1941

Americas: President Arias Flees Secretly

Panama City, Panama—Panama's reputedly Nazi-minded President, Dr. Arnulfo Arias, has fled the country in secrecy, apparently under political fire of a faction favoring collaboration with the United States. He is reported to have arrived incognito at Havana, Cuba. Panama's Second Vice-President, Ernesto Jaen Guardia, who is said to favor collaboration with the United States, was sworn in as provisional head of the Government. Dr. Arias' regime had recently refused to permit the arming of ships flying the Panama flag.

In Buenos Aires, Col. Pedro Zanni, air attaché of the Argentine Embassy in Washington, was appointed commander of military aviation. He succeeds Gen. Angel M. Zuloaga, who was relieved of command after alleged subversive activities of pro-Nazi tinge were discovered in the air force.

Bolivia arrested two members of a secret organization and seized documents indicating totalitarian sympathies. Pictures of Adolf Hitler were among items seized.

A rightist swing away from teaching of Socialism in Mexican schools is seen in a decree by President Avila Camacho forbidding "international doctrines that might sow hate and division among the people."

National: Strike Closes Southern Steel Mill

Birmingham, Ala. (AP)—Production at the South's largest steel plant was halted by a strike of A. F. of L. electricians and mechanics, who objected to a C. I. O. union card inspection outside the gates.

New England: Jobless Aid Bill Nears Passage

Jobless aid liberalization appeared ready for passage in the State Legislature. [Page 2.]

Natick woman prefers mixing cement to cake frosting, and plies the hammer with more skill than the needle. [Page 5.]

Success of Plan E in Cambridge hinges on election of able men to the Council, a Citizens' Committee spokesman stated, endorsing 11 candidates. [Page 5.]

Officers of the converted British cruiser California, tied up at the Boston Navy Yard Annex, told of the vessel's exploits. [Page 5.]

Washington: Full Priority for Scrap

Iron and steel scrap was placed under full priority control by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities, who is authorized to issue specific instructions for deliveries of scrap, even designating the source, destination, or amount to be delivered or acquired by any person.

The Navy Department reported a shortage of steel had been interfering with construction of three new warships at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Extent or seriousness of the delay was not stated.

The Office of Production Management asked machine tool builders to expedite the defense program by working critical tools seven days a week.

The Senate Banking Committee approved a $1,500,000,000 increase in borrowing power for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation after Federal Loan Adminstrator Jesse Jones testified that the RFC would need still more funds for the defense program within three months.

Orient: Oil Pact Against Japan Reported

The United States, Great Britain, and the refugee Netherlands Government are authoritatively reported to have agreed to stop all oil shipments to Japan. [Page 12.]

China, in a message to the democracies on the 30th anniversary of its revolution, declared that the Japanese armies are "irretrievably bogged down" in China.

Japan admitted that Chinese troops were engaged in a major offensive on all central fronts. [Page 7.]

In Europe: Budapest Reports Fighting Nazis

New mountain battles between German troops employing flame-throwers and Serbian troops were reported from Budapest.

A British invitation to a United States Congressional delegation to inspect Britain's war effort on the spot was extended by Col. Arthur Evans, Conservative member of Parliament.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle was stripped of Legion of Honor and other awards by a decree of the Vichy Government, which also removed awards from the dramatist Henri Bernstrin and Mlle. Eve Curie.

French dressmakers, declaring that fall collections challenged any previously shown in Paris, admitted that war scarcities were a factor in many of the new fall creations.

A German-Turkish trade treaty involving $80,000,000 on each side was announced officially. It will run until March 31, 1943. Germany will send war material and iron and steel products in return for Turkish exports of raw materials, principally cotton, tobacco, olive oil and minerals.

Russians conceded withdrawing from Orel, 220 miles south of Moscow and far east of Bryansk, where Russians were previously reported holding their ground. [Page 1.]

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Is Japan's Position Secure? Democracies' encouragement to China called Heartening Factor in Far East struggle.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

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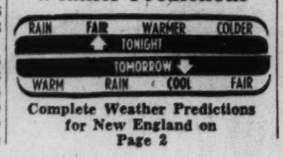


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Air 'Invasion' Of Bay State Tests Defense

Don't be unduly alarmed if you hear roar of bombers and antiaircraft reply.

Air invasion of Massachusetts began today.

With more than 1,000 civilian volunteer observers, under the direction of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, at their posts, the huge warning network, spread over the region under attack, began to operate shortly after dawn this morning when "enemy" bombers first appeared over the State.

From such strategic outposts as Corey Hill in Brookline, where members of the local American Legion Post stood watch, warning flashes began to pour into the Army Filter Station in Boston early. By ten o'clock 19 separate reports had been filed by telephone from this observation point alone.

Observers reported considerable delay in handling the calls at the Information Center, with waits as long as five minutes occurring, making it necessary to file more than one flash at a time when additional planes were sighted during the delay.

Army officials said the bottleneck occurred early in the operations before workers at the Information Center had really gotten the "feel" of the job. They also pointed out that there was a flood of calls immediately after the Center opened at 6 a. m. with some observers reporting multiple flights seen before the maneuvers officially began.

At the Committee on Public Safety headquarters an operations board was scanned by J. W. Farley, State Director of Civilian Defense, and other officials, who were prepared to send into theoretical action the 15,000 civilian volunteer members of local defense committees.

Visit by Stimson Expected

Information disclosed on the operations board is relayed from the secret Army Information Center in another part of the city.

Alerts were flashed to several key industrial cities today as multimotored bombers were sighted in widely separated sections.

Among the communities warned to have their civilian defense forces ready for action were Pittsfield, Worcester, Springfield, Ware, Fitchburg, Ayer, Lynn, Lowell, Lawrence, Cambridge, Quincy, and Newton.

Army officials have already declared the Massachusetts setup to be the most advanced in the country. It is anticipated that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and several high ranking Army officers will visit the operations room during the maneuvers.

The first night raid on Boston will be carried out tonight with bombers flying over the city and the Metropolitan Area. Three crack anti-aircraft regiments will set up a "barrage" as planes are sighted. Giant searchlights of 800,000,000 candlepower will rove the

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Defense Outpost

By a Staff Photographer

Tower on Corey Hill

This location in Brookline was manned today by American Legion spotters of "enemy" planes.

Ample Cotton For All Needs, Official Says

Despite shortages of many other commodities, the women of this country are going to be able to get all the cotton dresses, sheets, shirtings and other cotton goods they can buy, Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, declared here today as the Association opened its 87th annual meeting.

"American homes have no need to be worried over the possibility of a shortage of cotton goods," said Mr. Fisher. "There is ample cotton on hand; in fact, we still have a burdensome surplus.

"There is plenty of manufacturing capacity, and nothing is in prospect which would appear to limit future production.

"Predictions must, of course, be hedged a little to take care of such contingencies as temporary interruptions of production due to inability to obtain replacements for wornout parts.

"There may, of course, be shortages of certain kinds or brands of cotton goods and not all stores may have complete lines of all materials, but other cotton goods will be available which can readily be substituted."

Re-elected President

Production of the cotton textile industry expanded in the last year to a degree believed by many to be impossible, Mr. Fisher pointed out in his annual report. He was re-elected President at the morning session.

Consumption of 9,718 bales beat

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Invade Europe, Plea to British; Nazis Claim Soviet 'Shattered'; Roosevelt: Arm Cargo Ships

President asks Congress to eliminate 'crippling provisions' from Neutrality Act.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—In his much-heralded message on the Neutrality Act, President Roosevelt today asked Congress to give complete reconsideration of the Law in order to rid it of the "crippling provisions" which are handicapping the Nation's defense against Naziism.

He urged Congress, as a matter of "extreme urgency" to remove first and immediately Section 6 of the Act which prohibits the arming of American flagships engaged in foreign commerce.

He advocated that this action be promptly followed by an overhauling of the entire Law with the main object in view of enabling the Nation's mounting merchant machine to deliver weapons from America's factories into the hands of the nations fighting Hitlerism.

"It is," he told a Congress made ready for his far-reaching message by the careful nonpartisan preliminary conferences the White House had held with Republican and Democratic leaders, "time for this country to stop playing into Hitler's hands and to unshackle our own."

Designed as Protection

Mr. Roosevelt began his message with a brief discussion of the circumstances in which the present version of the Neutrality Act was enacted by Congress in November, 1939. He said that at the time the Act seemed as reasonable a protection against aggression as did the Maginot Line and later proved about as useful.

He countered strongly the argument that any revision or even repeal of the Law would be equivalent to a declaration of war by the United States. He contended that it would be no more of a declaration of war than the passage of the Lend-Lease Act and insisted that these steps are "a matter of essential defense of American rights."

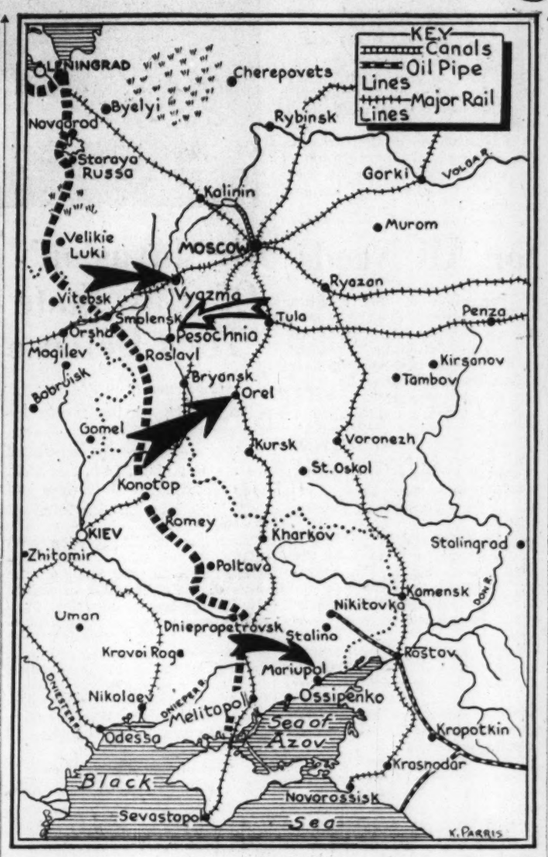
In asking Congress to authorize immediate arming of American merchantmen, the President took occasion to warn Berlin again that the United States "will not let Hitler prescribe the waters of the world on which our ships may travel."

He asserted that American vessels are not going to be "driven from the seas either by his (Hitler's) submarines, his airplanes, or his threats."

The arming of American ships, the President emphasized, is a matter of immediate necessity and extreme urgency.

"It is not more important," his

Continued on Page 12, Column 5



By a Staff Artist

The Eastern Front

Dotted line indicates approximately the battle line as it is today. Black arrows show chief point of German advance. White arrow shows point at which heaviest Russian resistance is reported.

Germans Boast Gains On All Russian Fronts

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Oct. 9

A great outburst of Nazi victory propaganda today declared that Russia's last fully able armies are shattered everywhere, sacrificed in a futile effort to resist a gigantic German drive, and the campaign in the East is virtually decided.

Hitler in an order of the day to the German troops declared that for three and half months he has been preparing for a last mighty blow aimed at crushing Russia before winter sets in.

The Russians, he said, had been maneuvered into a position which allows Germany to strike a "deadly blow." "If we crush this opponent," he went on, "we remove the last English ally on the Continent. Today begins the last great, decisive battle of this year. It will hit this enemy destructively and with it the instigator of the entire war, England herself."

Dr. Otto Dietrich, Adolf Hitler's personal press chief, arriving direct from the Führer's headquarters, declared the issue on the Eastern Front was at the point of decision.

"The Soviet Union is militarily finished," he asserted. "In the East, the campaign will be developed when and how we wish.

"From the springs of the Volga to the Sea of Azov remnants of armies everywhere are in retreat."

Russian Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's three armies around Bryansk, on the Central Front in the path of one German drive toward Moscow, are facing annihilation, he said.

"Successful" Break-Through

A break-through in the center has been successful, Herr Dietrich declared, and now there are two vast encirclements of an estimated 60 to 70 Red Army divisions.

From the Russian side came a communiqué which said merely that heavy fighting continued in the sectors of Vyazma, Bryansk, and Melitopol.

"On one sector of the Central Front our troops are stubbornly fighting against advancing German troops," the communiqué said.

The Soviet armies were announced to have withdrawn from the important railway town of Orel after heavy fighting.

Orel, on the Moscow-Kharkov-Rostov Railway, some 220 miles south of Moscow and 68 miles east of Bryansk, was squarely in the path of the Southern arm of a week-long German enveloping movement intended to trap and destroy the Russian armies defending the Soviet Capital.

Capital Endangered

Its fall put the second of two mighty Nazi columns in a much more menacing position below the Capital, while to the west the other supreme thrust was operating from the vicinity of Vyazma, only 125 miles short of Moscow.

According to Moscow informants, the German command is throwing

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Hitler's order to troops: Page 7.

British press supports Soviet appeal for an immediate attack on Reich from west.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—As it becomes increasingly clear that Hitler has thrown every available ounce of his military might into a gigantic offensive against Moscow, pressure on Britain to strike now in the west is reaching a new high peak.

While reports continue to come in telling of ominous progress by the Nazi forces, both in the central sector and in the Ukraine, the British face the dramatic necessity of making one of the most important strategic decisions of the war. They are confronted with an urgent Russian appeal for immediate action in the west, based on the evidence that Germany has cut down to a bare minimum the armies of occupation along the West Coast of the continent.

"The moment has arrived for a decisive move by the British Army, Navy and Air Force against German forces weakened by the dispatch of reinforcements to Russia," states a significant article in Red Fleet, organ of the Soviet Fleet.

The article declares that only 25 or 30 German divisions have been left behind in France, for instance, and it continues: "The Germans are using 200 divisions on the Russian Front. Now is the time for Britain to act to bottle up Germany and close the approaches to the North Sea."

Opportunity Knocks

Bolshevik, organ of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, takes the same line, saying: "the British Empire now has the opportunity to take the initiative into its hands and to deal destructive blows against the common foes of mankind, Hitlerism and Fascism."

A number of British newspapers give prominence and support to this almost desperate Soviet plea for aid. It coincides also with the appearance in London streets of striking posters put up by the Communist Party here demanding that Britain "strike now in the west and finish the job."

A strongly worded leading article the Evening Standard voices the conviction that the new situation on the Soviet Front constitutes "an immediate summons to us to review our whole strategy on the military and industrial fronts." It insists that despite setbacks they have received, "the Soviet armies still are our best allies against Hitler. They must still be sustained at all hazards. The peril to us is underlined. The opportunity for us remains. . . . If Soviet Russia is not upheld with all our might, neither our bombers, neither our blockade, nor Lord Halifax's invasion 'when the time is ripe' will assure us a comfortable Christmas dinner."

New Sense of Urgency

The swift success of the Nazi mechanized thrusts toward Moscow in the north and Rostov on the Don in the south has, in fact, aroused a new sense of urgency here. The fall of Orel, an important railway town 75 miles southeast of Bryansk, as well as the arrival of German columns at Mariupol on the Sea of Azov, are interpreted by most military experts writing for the British press as signs of a new deterioration of the situation on the Soviet front.

This new situation still is too fluid to make it possible to draw definite conclusions yet. But on the basis of information so far available, it is evident that the latest Nazi drives have succeeded in making major "breaks through" east and south of Bryansk and along the shores of the Sea of Azov. It also appears probable that the northern arm of the great pincer movement aimed at Moscow is smashing ahead at a disturbing

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Pammy Gained in Self-Reliance

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Oct. 9—Pammy Hollingworth, five-year-old darling of all New England, is more grown-up, more self-reliant, better able to take care of herself than when she strayed from a family picnic Sept. 26 and became lost for eight days in the White Mountains without food or shelter, her mother has pointed out.

"She wants to do things for herself," the mother, Mrs. Blanche Hollingworth, said after spending a day and a half with the little child for whose safety thousands of New Englanders prayed and who, according to her parents, trusted in the loving protection of her "Father-Mother God."

"After eight days taking care of herself, she is quite self-reliant," the mother said. "She wants to sit up alone. She doesn't want things done for her."

Her father, Joseph E. Hollingworth, a Lowell, Mass., lumber mill executive, repeated to reporters last night the prayer, which he had earlier told The Christian Science Monitor was the only one Pammy knew. It is the prayer for "the Little Children" written by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, published in "Miscellaneous Writings," by Mrs. Eddy, page 400, lines 14 to 18.

It was the little prayer that kept her alive in the woods, Mr. Hollingworth said.

Describing the incident in The Boston Globe, today, James A. Monahan, staff reporter, said "no one spoke for a few minutes" after Mr. Hollingworth had recited the poem "in clear, resonant tone." "Every pencil in the press corps paused," the writer continued.

"When the father looked up, he said:

"'I want to tell you men. People have stopped me on the street. Told me they said their rosaries that my Pamela might be found. Jews have informed me of their prayers. A Baptist woman minister in Locke Mills, Maine, will hold a service of Thanksgiving next Sunday night.

"'Prayer and the power of Almighty God did it. What else could? They told me that my child could not live, could not survive what she went through. But she's sitting up there in the hospital tonight with two bright blue hair ribbons perched atop her head.'"

Frequent reports by Mr. Hollingworth of his daughter's words and actions since her rescue, supplemented by one interview with the mother, have given the public some vivid glimpses into Pam's sturdy character.

That the child is doing some

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

American Technicians 'Do Bit' in Britain

Wide World

Civilian Technical Corps in Training

America... ...ilians recruited for war service in Great Britain are members of the newly created Civilian Technical Corps whose duty it is to spot enemy aircraft and to do civilian work for the Royal Air Force. They also repair cars and lorries and are skilled craftsmen. Their uniform is similar to that of the RAF except that there are plain buttons instead of brass ones and the hat has a silver emblem containing the letters C. T. C.

British Army drill for American civilians: Page 11.

Halt Called on Building Work

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board issued a sweeping policy decree today forbidding the start of any public or private construction which would use critical materials essential to the Nation or to the public health and safety.

The ruling applied, the SPAB announcement said, to power, navigation, and flood control projects, office buildings, post offices, hotels, highways, and even residential construction. Its effect was to suspend such non-essential building for the duration of the emergency, SPAB officials said.

The SPAB announcement said the new policy means that two tests will be applied hereafter to every building project:

1. Does this construction involve the use of appreciable quantities of such critical materials as steel, copper, brass, aluminum and bronze?

2. Is the construction directly necessary for national defense, or clearly essential for the health and safety of the civilian population?

In an accompanying move, SPAB called upon all Federal, State and local government agencies to refrain from issuing permits o rother authorizations for construction on which priorites assistance would have to be denied. It suggested also that State and city building codes "be suspended during the emergency" where they require the use of excessive amounts of critical materials.

Bay State House Passes Measure Liberalizing Unemployment Compensation

One or More in Jobs Covered; Senate, Governor Must O. K.

Legislation liberalizing the Massachusetts unemployment compensation system appeared headed toward final success today following its passage by the House of Representatives. Senatorial and gubernatorial approval is also necessary.

Under the measure employers of one or more persons will come under the system. At present the law applies only to employers of four or more.

At the same time the legislation reduces from two weeks to one the waiting period before payments to an unemployed person begin. Also the name of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation will be changed to the State Division of Unemployment Security.

District Courts: Establishment of a powerful five-man administrative committee to govern activities of District Court Judges gained initial Senate approval when the Upper Branch ordered the enabling act to a third reading.

Airport: A $2,000,000 plan for State acquisition and expansion of the East Boston airport gained third reading approval in the House. Of the $2,000,000, $1,026,800 will go to Boston as repayment for improvements made by the City since it leased the site from the State in 1928.

Firemen: Municipalities will be permitted to reduce from 84 to 70 hours the work week of firemen under legislation passed over Gov Leverett Saltonstall's veto by the Senate. The Upper Branch vote was 32 to 3. Previously the House had overridden the veto by a 207 to 11 vote.

On the other hand, the Senate by a 19 to 16 vote upheld the Governor's veto of legislation permitting cities and towns to establish a 48-hour week for local institutional employees.

On both measures the Governor had insisted that liberalization of public employees' hours be foregone until after the national emergency.

Ample Cotton for All Needs

Continued from Page 1

the previous record of four years ago by some 1,800,000 bales, though there were then 2,500,000 more spindles in place. Increased hours of operation helped to offset the decrease in equipment, also use of coarse yarn in fabrics for defense.

Possibility of a processing tax being again placed on cotton goods by the government, which the Department of Agriculture has recently sought, seems to have been averted for the time being, Mr Fisher added.

Domestic prices for cotton in the bale have risen sharply to touch their highest point in about 11 years, the Cotton Committee of the association reported.

Exports which in the past have taken a large part of the American crop proved the least last year since data became available in 1867, or for the last 74 pears, the Cotton Committee noted.

Giving of pay bonuses to employees where warranted was recommended to cotton mills by Elbridge A. Bollong, of Boston in discussing the new Federal corporation taxes.

"Conditions in the textile industry have prevented in many instances adequate financial recognition of the abilities and services rendered by many administrative officials and employees," he said. The present seems propitious for the correction of this condition where it may exist, as the amounts of such bonuses or other adjustments are deductible in computing net taxable income. With taxes consuming their present large portion of net income, bonuses are much less expensive than formerly, when taxes were lower."

This cotton association represents the northern mills, its membership being drawn from mills in New England, New York, and a few in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Defense demand is enabling the New Eigland mills to hold their own, cotton men at the convention said today, and the likelihood of further liquidation during this period of unusual activity is remote.

The cotton mills of the north and east represent around 25 per cent of the business as measured by equipment but more when measured by value because they concentrate on higher priced products, leaders said.

Northern mills consumed more cotton last year than any year since 1930. They are running at nearly full production and promise to do as well this year as last from all that can now be seen. While the 1,147,000 bales consumed by mills of the north was regarded as "very gratifying," the northern total was far from a record.

Selection

THAT WILL BENEFIT YOUR FAMILY

The selection of tasty and nourishing foods is highly important to your family. Care should be taken to give them plenty of food of the right kind—such as pure, wholesome Noble's Red Seal Milk.

Noble's Red Seal is a milk rich in minerals and vitamins. Every quart is delivered to you in fine condition — carefully protected from contact with anything that might impair its high quality. Buy Red Seal Milk to insure milk satisfaction.

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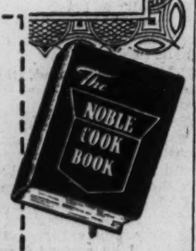

Inside the Corey Hill Headquarters

Upper (left to right): Mrs. W. L. Drew, wife of Brookline's chief air-raid observer; Mrs. Sadie Russell, Mrs. Catherine Wiegand, and Mrs. Minna Weiner. All are members of the American Legion Auxiliary. Radio acts as speaker for men in observation tower who speak into microphone reporting their observations; the women record the information on official Army forms and telephone the Information Center.

Lower: The Conservation Tower on Prospect Hill, Waltham, where State Forester Howard Cheney scans the skies for hostile aircraft. His telephone connects with Army Information Center, Boston.

Air 'Invasion' Of Bay State Tests Defense

Continued from Page 1

skies to pick up the planes for the gunners.

Night raids are also scheduled for the 10th, 13th, 14th, and 15th. Only on the latter three days will pursuit planes attempt to intercept the bombers.

Tomorrow night Newton will unledgo a mock air rail which will bring into play many of the units of the cty's hghly organized civilian defense committee. Air-raid wardens, rescue squads, auxiliary police and firemen will spring into action as the red light flashes in the local Information Center. Fire headquarters at Newton eCnter and the former telephone exchange at West Newton, now the city's message center, will be the centers of activity.

Test of Warning Systems

In the first stages of the maneuver through Oct. 11, the problem will be to test the efficiency of the military and civilian warning systems. Radiolocaters, new secret device for detecting the approach of aircraft from the sea, will be used.

During this period bombers will rove over the entire area instead of concentrating on vital spots, in order to give spotters in widely separated areas an opportunity to try their speed and accuracy in getting reports to the Information Center.

Pursuit craft will also take to the air but only to test the radio communications between ground directors and the fliers.

In addition to the 1,000 spotters and 15,000 civilian defense workers standing by for possible action there will be 600 volunteers at the Army Information Center plotting the course of the advancing planes.

"Army-Flash" Sent

The intricate system of full air-raid protection works as follows: An observer spots a group of planes in the distance—single planes are not reported. He picks up a telephone, dials operator, and says Army-Flash! Immediately he is connected with the Information Center where the identity of the planes is determined.

If the planes are termed "enemy" the Civilian Air Raid Warning officer at the Center notifies the operations room of the Civilan Defense. In this room direct orders and warning are flashed by colored lights to the threatened spot and the carefully conceived preparations are set in motion.

Army officials have made it clear that they attach utmost importance to the maneuver and consider it a severe test for both the Air Force Combat Command and the civilian defense work of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, Somerville, 8 p. m.

English and American country dancing, sponsored by the Country Dance Society. In the gymnasium of the Winsor School, Pilgrim Road, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Public Forum at which Joseph Ricoman, Director of Unemployment Compensation for Cambridge, will be the principal speaker. At the West End Health Unit, 28 Blossom Street, at 8 p. m.

Illustrated Lecture, "Our Native New England," by Ernest Dudley Chase. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Friday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "English Rooms" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 18

Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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RCA Researchist Receives Rumford Medals in Boston

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As a tribute to his "outstanding contributions to the subject of light," Dr. Vladimer Kosma Zworykin, Associate Director of the research laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America, last night was awarded the 1941 Rumford medals of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston.

Dr. Zworykin is an expert in photocells and their application, has played a major role in the development of television, and has assisted greatly in the development of the electron microscope—an instrument which is 20 to 50 times more powerful than the usual "light" microscopes.

The awarding of Rumford medals first began in 1796, when the erstwhile American, Benjamin Thomson, then Count Rumford of Bavaria, sent to John Adams, President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the sum of $5,000. Count Rumford requested that the income of this fund be used to award, every two years, a gold and silver medal to a worker in America who had made, in the opinion of the Academy, outstanding contributions to the subject of heat or light. Since then, 40 awards have been made to distinguished physicists and engineers.

After accepting the award from Dr. Harlow Shapley, President of the Academy, Dr. Zworykin showed pictures to demonstrate the latest use of the electron microscope in making electronic micrographs in the fields of biology, chemistry, metallurgy, and ceramics. One unusual composite photograph of an insect wing, taken from two angles, appeared to have a three dimensional effect when viewed through polaroid lenses which were supplied to the audience.

Lodge to Run For Re-election

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, has set at rest rumors that he will go into the United States Army and not seek re-election in 1942.

Late yesterday he appeared at the State House in Boston where he served as a member of the House of Representatives. He stated emphatically "Of course, I will run," when political observers asked him whether he would seek re-election.

Wide World

Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin Takes Award

Dr. Zworykin (left) is Associate Director of the RCA Research Laboratories. He is shown receiving Rumford medals last night from Dr. Harlow Shapley, President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Boston.

Tobin Papers Protest Move Called Off

Henry C. Rowland, Boston attorney, today withdrew his protest in which he alleged that the nomination papers of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin were invalid, in a notice filed about half an hour before the Election Commission was scheduled to hear his complaint.

In his withdrawal, Mr. Rowland said, "I find upon inquiry that I am not permitted an extension of time on the hearing, and as it would be necessary for me to have an extension of time in order to notify and summon witnesses, et cetera, I therefore withdraw my request."

Chairman William A. Motley, of the Commission, said that Mr. Rowland has not requested an extension of time, and pointed out that he had had since Sept. 26 to lodge a complaint against the Tobin papers, but had filed no complaint until this week.

Mr. Rowland was formerly a secretary to former Gov. James M. Curley, who is now opposing Mayor Tobin for Boston's mayoralty honors.

The Ballot Law Commission today rejected a petition from Mrs. Mary J. Connolly, asking that additional signatures from her nomination papers be certified to increase her total to the legal minimum of 2,000. Mrs. Connolly, who sought to enter the School Committee contest, contended that many voters had signed her nomination papers with slight variations in their names—such as omission of a middle initial—as compared with the registration list. In acting unfavorably, the Commission pointed out that the law stipulates that voters signing nomination papers must use their names exactly as registered.

Granite State Again Boasts National Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 9—For the first time since Feb. 24, 1940, when the 172d Field Artillery was inducted into active military service of the United States, the State of New Hampshire has a National Guard unit. The State Detachment has been restored to State control and reactivated under general orders issuing from the offices of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, Adjutant General.

As reconstituted, the State Detachment will consist of an indeterminate number of officers and enlisted men and will be used as an administrative organization to which will be assigned or attached officers and enlisted men of the National Guard in the Federal service and of the Army of the United States as they are released from active military service.

For the protection of men within the presently eligible age brackets of the Selective Service System who enlisted for one year with a National Guard unit or the Regular Army, a plan has been adopted whereby upon their discharge from service they may be enlisted for a three-year term in the Active National Guard of New Hampshire.

As explained by General Bowen, this arrangement is necessary in order that these men may not be liable to immediate return to the military service as selectees because they have not served a total of three years in and out of the active military service of the United States. They may enlist in the National Guard of New Hampshire and will be assigned by the Adjutant General to the State Detachment which has been placed under his immediate command.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT ↑

TOMORROW ↓

WARM RAIN COOL FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight, lowest temperature near 48 in the city, and near 42 in the suburbs away from the coast; Friday increasing cloudiness and continued cool followed by occasional light rain Friday night; gentle variable winds tonight becoming gentle southerly on Friday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and cooler tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness followed by occasional light rain at night, beginning in the afternoon over the north portion; warmer in the interior.

Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight. Friday mostly cloudy followed by rain in the afternoon or night; rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and cooler tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness; warmer in the interior in the afternoon; occasional light rain Friday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds tonight becoming gentle to moderate southerly Friday. Fair tonight; increasing cloudiness Friday. Good visibility.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	72	New Orleans	75	89
Chicago	52	64	New York	54	78
Denver	44	66	Norfolk	64	93
Kansas City	64	73	Philadelphia	54	81
Los Angeles	56	72	St. Louis	56	73
Miami	75	91	San Francisco	48	69
Minneapolis	52	69	Washington	55	84

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 9.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:34 p. m; height 9.6 feet.
Friday, 2:03 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:43 p. m.

Winchester Carbine Chosen For Army's Newest Weapon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Army's newest field weapon, an authoritative source disclosed today, will be a stubby, lightweight, semi-automatic carbine developed by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Conn.

The abbreviated rifle was reported chosen over six other competing models, all specially designed at the Army's recent request for a rapid-fire gun to replace the .45 caliber service automatic pistols now carried by most officers and non-coms.

The Army believes that the substitution of carbines for pistols will increase the rifle fire power of every infantry regiment by 50 per cent, for the carbine is rated as both an offensive and defensive weapon, whereas the pistol is considered purely defensive.

Army ordnance officials would not comment on the disclosure that the Winchester has been selected after extended field tests at the Aberdeen, Md., Proving Grounds. However, sources close to the infantry, which conducted the tests, said that branch of the Army had recommended the Winchester. Before the final decision was reached, thousands of rounds of ammunition were fired under every conceivable condition of mud, rain, and sand, and immersion that might be encountered in actual combat.

Parachutists, all infantry officers below the grade of major, troops of the armored corps, cavalrymen and other troops whose heaviest weapon now is the .45, will carry the lightweight carbine slung over the shoulder.

The Winchester weighs only 4.6 pounds, more than four pounds lighter than the old Springfield service rifle or the new Garand semi-automotic with which troops now are being equipped. Army specifications called for a carbine 36 inches long, eight inches shorter than the Garand or Springfield, so that it would not hamper the movements of mechanized, parachute, or cavalry fighters.

Ammunition is fed from clips of 10 or 20 cartridges. The effective range of 300 yards is vastly superior to that of the .45 automatic which is something over 100 yards.

Pammy More Self-Reliant

Continued from Page 1

thinking for herself is shown by her answers to questions. When a nurse, whose industry and care had drawn her admiration, inquired, "Are you going to be a nurse when you grow up?" Pammy answered:

"No, I'm going to be a soldier!"

"The soldiers looked pretty good to her!" the mother commented, alluding to Pammy's oft-mentioned ride down the trail in an Army jeep car after she had been located 1,450 feet up Mt. Chocorua.

Her mother said Pammy was thrilled by the many letters, telegrams, and post cards of congratulation which have come for her, especially the post cards which have pictures on them.

"She wants to buy a big book and put them in it," Mrs. Hollingworth added.

Pam isn't delighted with the diet of orange juice and gruel which she has been given, her parents said. She has asked repeatedly for "scrambles" (scrambled eggs) and ice cream. She was given ice cream for lunch today and promised a baked potato for dinner.

The scraps of information slowly gleaned by her parents as to how she cared for herself in the woods during her 8-day experience show that she profited by familiarity with forests near her own home at Dunstable, Mass., and that she kept her thought clear and intelligent.

One detail was drawn out by Pammy's brother, Teddy, who hasn't been to school since his sister disappeared, and who visited her yesterday.

"How did you sleep, Pammy?" he asked.

Pamela pulled her little jacket up around her shoulders, curled her feet up under her, and said, "I scrunched up like this. I pulled my overalls up near my head."

This, her parents explained, kept her warm as she lay in a bed of leaves under a sheltering log.

While she awaited word that she might be transferred to a hospital in Lowell, nearer her home, Pammy had stories read to her by father. One was about the train which puffed on the upgrade, "I think I can, I think I can," and on the downgrade, "I knew I could, I knew I could."

Safety Funds Request Approved

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who last week stated in his supplementary budget message that the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety would need no further funds, late yesterday announced his approval of a Committee request for an additional $100,000 for 1942.

Gubernatorial approval was contained in a special message to the Legislature. It followed the appearance of J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Committee, before the House Committee on Ways and Means, on Tuesday to ask for $100,000. This figure would bring the total appropriations for this civillan defense group to $620,000 for 1941 and 1942.

Business Machines Course Has Big Enrollment

Evidence that the machine age has definitely influenced the field of accounting is seen in an announcement from the Massachusetts State Division of University Extension that more than 200 students have registered in a class on "I. B. M. punched card accounting machines." This class, which had its registration, will meet this evening at 573 Boylston Street.

Charles L. Clarke

Charles L. Clarke, who passed on early today in Newton, was a former associate of Thomas A. Edison and a prominent electrical engineer in his own right. He became an assistant in the Edison laboratory at Menlo Park in 1880, and in 1882 installed the first Edison electric lighting central station system in New York City.

At one time chief engineer of the Edison Electric Light Company in New York, he later became associated with several electrical companies and was a consulting engineer for the General Electric Company from 1911 to 1931, when he retired.

A native of Portland, Maine, and an honor graduate of Bowdoin College, he patented some inventions, wrote for engineering magazines, and was active in various engineering societies.

Yesterday's costume ensemble is today's "suit dress"

—a "must" for fall

Wool and wool mixtures harboring lovely colors in plaids and stripes—solid colors, too—are converted into these smartly designed go-everywhere day dresses. You'll want at least one in your fall wardrobe.

Advertisers using The Christian Science Monitor are showing especially attractive models in soldier blue, heather purple, moss green, teal, and cocoa. Monitor advertisers are also showing lovely wool "coat dresses" in gold, green, blue, wine, and bright red that add much to the joy of autumn.

State Bar to Indigents Challenged

By Mary Roberts Harrison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—A twentieth century Dred Scott case involving anew the question of elementary human rights and freedom of movement will come before the Supreme Court this fall when arguments start in the case of Fred Edwards vs. the people of California.

The right of a state under its police powers to exclude destitute migrants is challenged in a brief filed today in the Edwards case by Representative John H. Tolan, member of Congress from California and Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives investigating national defense migration.

Last year Mr. Edwards, a citizen of California, was convicted of a misdemeanor under a State law which provides that "every person, firm, corporation, or officer or agent thereof that brings or assists in bringing into the State any indigent person who is not a resident of the State, knowing him to be an indigent person, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Twenty-eight states have anti-migratory laws similar to the California statute. All these laws have the avowed purpose of protecting a state from the responsibility of providing public assistance later to persons who were penniless when they came to the state. The Supreme Court decision in the Edwards case will determine whether or not the California law is constitutional and will affect the status of all similar laws in other states.

Constitutionality Questioned

In his brief filed "as a friend of the court" Mr. Tolan questions the constitutionality of the law under which Mr. Edwards was convicted on the following grounds:

1. That it violates the privileges and immunities clauses of the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing that citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of every other state and of the United States.

Since freedom to move is perhaps among the most elemental of all human rights there should be some compelling reason for forbidding this right. If a person is diseased, a fugitive from justice or absolutely certain to become a public charge, there exist sufficient grounds for the state under its police power to refuse to admit such a person. However, temporary absence of funds is in itself not sufficient reason for barring the entrance of a man in search of a job and legislation attempting to do so must fall as contrary to the Constitution.

2. That it seriously burdens, hinders, and impedes commerce and trade among the several states. Movement of persons from state to state is interstate commerce. The question of interstate migration is not for each state to regulate individually for it is not a problem the state can settle without interfering with the power over interstate commerce delegated to the Congress of the United States.

3. That it places an unfair and discriminatory burden upon the poorest classes of people and so does not provide equal protection of the laws. Persons who travel to California by steamer, rail, bus, or air, paying their own way may not be considered indigent, but persons traveling in automobiles or trucks with others may be considered indigent.

The "American Way"

The geographic mobility of the population of this country has been essential to the "American way of life." As opportunities have declined in certain sections of the country, individuals and whole families have moved on to expanding sections, always in accordance with the democratic tradition of equal opportunity and free mobility for all citizens. In this way the population has been distributed in synchronism with the development of national resources. Large-scale agricultural and industrial operations have been possible because of the availability of a fluid pool of labor for peak seasonal activities.

The need for these available surpluses of labor conflicts, however, with the interests of established residents, who fear competition for jobs and increased tax burdens for relief for those who are unable to get full-time work. Exclusion laws are the expression of such fear. These laws increased in number during the 1930s, when distress migration was at its height, in some cases whole communities being pushed out of their homes in depressed areas.

Under the national defense program distress migration is being transformed into job migration, with several million persons being pulled into expanding communities by the promise of job opportunities. "Push migration" is being replaced by "pull migration."

Defense Needs Workers

The successful functioning of the machinery of defense industries depends upon the continually adjusting equilibrium between the flow of raw products to industry, of finished goods to markets, and of industrial workers to industrial centers. The attention of Congress is being drawn to a number of state laws, enacted mainly during the period of depression migration, which interfere with this equilibrium by obstructing the flow of workers into expanding communities.

In addition to the so-called anti-migratory statutes, such as the one under which Mr. Edwards was prosecuted in California, questions are being raised about settlement laws in more than 40 States and the effect of these laws upon normal migration. Under these settlement laws, in order to obtain public relief or aid from a State, a person must be a resident of that State for a period of time ranging from six months to five years with the intention of becoming a resident of that State.

Many migrants lose residence in one State after one year and are unable to acquire residence in another State for three or four years. As a consequence of such State legislation, many thousands of American citizens have legal residence nowhere, having lost residence in the State of their original settlement while being unable to remain in another State long enough to acquire residence there.

Those who have studied the migratory problem in its entirety see the need for a national policy for migration. They point to the possibility of stranded communities and ghost towns after the ebb tide of the defense program sets in. Many industrial centers at present enjoying a boom already are looking ahead to the postwar era and are not constructing houses and providing public facilities in sufficient numbers to meet the present crisis caused by rapid expansion of population. They are hoping to get through the industrial peak with as little outlay of public money as possible.

Students of the problem believe that the responsibility for proper housing and for the future fate of defense workers, including establishment of legal residence somewhere, rests upon the Nation as a whole.

Contractors Blamed

During the past year, the Select Committee investigating national defense migration traveled more than 20,000 miles examining the problems of migratory workers. They found that state legislation obstructing the normal movement of persons across state lines is responsible for only a part of the hardships of unemployed workers. Certain practices of private employment agencies and labor contractors were found to encourage misguided migration. The labor contractor sometimes operates from an office but more often he carries his office "under his hat." He arranges transportation for workers and their families to jobs that do not always materialize. Frequently both employers and workers are victimized.

Countless Federal laws deal with problems of interstate commerce but there is no law dealing with interstate commerce in human labor. Mr. Tolan took the first step in this direction by introducing a bill in the House of Representatives on Aug. 7, which seeks to eliminate certain abuses in the practices of private employment agencies and labor contractors. Abuses against which the bill is directed are. Exaggeration of available employment opportunities, fraudulent representations in regard to wages, hours, and terms of employment, inadequate transportation facilities for moving migrants, and charging of usurious fees without an enforceable contract covering charges and deductions.

This bill has been referred to the Labor Committee and will be acted upon soon.

Difference Between Nazi And Communist Told

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota offered the House a definition of the difference between a Nazi and a Communist during debate yesterday on the new Lease-Lend bill.

Said Mr. Knutson:

"The only difference between a Nazi and a Communist is that a Nazi can't get a job in the New Deal."

Massive Mural in Porcelain Enamel Placed

Designed by J. Scott Williams; Executed by Daniel Boza

Mural in Union Terminal, Cleveland, Ohio

Showing a portion of the panels which are said to comprise the largest porcelain enamel mural ever executed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Visitors to Cleveland who pass through the Union Terminal see what is claimed to be the largest mural ever executed in porcelain enamel.

Decorating the south wall of the Main Concourse, it commends itself to one's attention not only because of its brilliant colors, dramatic figures in the design, and great size, measuring 74 feet by 32 feet, but because of the technical progress that has made such a huge work of enameling art possible.

The Terminal mural consists of more than 200 panels, weighing a total of six tons. In executing these mural panels, the artist made use of large enameling furnaces which really were designed for the industrial production of enamel-coated stoves and refrigerators.

With horses and figures, the mural dramatizes the elemental forces in Nature which man combats in his contest for better living—snow, wind, storm, floods. It is done in rich reds, blues, shades of yellow, orange, and ochre. First displayed at the New York World's Fair, it was brought here and installed in the Terminal with the co-operation of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

The mural was designed by J. Scott Williams, a New York artist, and was executed by Daniel Boza, a Cleveland artist. The steel for the panels was made in the furnaces of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company of Youngstown, Ohio. The Ferro Enamel Corporation of Cleveland made the porcelain enamels and fired the colors in its enameling furnaces. The application of the design was done in the Cleveland School of Art.

Told in Two Cities

The official White House text of President Roosevelt's letter to Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin:

My Dear Mr. Stalin:

This note will be presented to you by my friend Averell Harriman, whom I have asked to be head of our delegation to Moscow.

Mr. Harriman is well aware of the strategic importance of your front and will, I know, do everything that he can to bring the negotiations in Moscow to a successful conclusion.

Harry Hopkins has told me in great detail of his encouraging and satisfactory visits with you. I can't tell you how thrilled all of us are because of the gallant defense of the Soviet armies.

I am confident that ways will be found to provide the material and supplies necessary to fight Hitler on all fronts, including your own.

I want particularly to take this occasion to express my great confidence that your armies will ultimately prevail over Hitler and to assure you of our great determination to be of every possible material assistance.

Yours very sincerely,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The translation of the text as given out in Berlin by the official German news agency, D. N. B.:

My Dear Friend Stalin:

This letter will be delivered to you by my friend Harriman, whom I have delegated as head of our Moscow delegation.

Mr. Harriman is well acquainted with your problems, and, I know, will do everything he can to bring the negotiations in Moscow to a successful conclusion.

Harry Hopkins reported in detail regarding his successful and satisfactory visits in the Foreign Office. I cannot say how deeply we all are impressed by the performance of the brave Soviet armies.

We will find a suitable base to produce the material and equipment which is necessary to fight Hitler on all fronts, including the Soviet front.

I would like to take this occasion to express my great confidence that your armies will be victorious in the end over Hitler and to assure you of the greatest determination to afford the necessary material assistance.

Yours in cordial friendship,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Nazis Misquote President But Whence Came His Letter?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—President Roosevelt submitted to the American people today a case study of Nazi propaganda methods.

After the D. N. B., official German news agency, released its "version" of a letter which the President wrote to Joseph Stalin, the White House issued the actual text of the letter and declared that when careful comparison is made "the propaganda objectives of the Nazi action became clear."

The German "version" had Mr. Roosevelt greeting Mr. Stalin as "My dear friend Stalin."

The text shows that Mr. Roosevelt began his letter introducing W. Averell Harriman as head of the United States military mission to Moscow with the customary salutation "My dear Mr. Stalin."

The German "version" had Mr. Roosevelt ending the letter with the affectionate phrase "In cordial friendship."

The text shows that Mr. Roosevelt actually closed his note with the customary and polite phrase "Yours very sincerely."

The White House offers no clue as to where or how the Nazis obtained a copy or a sufficiently close copy of the President's letter to construct the version which they put out in Berlin and which they later broadcast, their spokesman declaring, according to a Columbia Broadcasting System report, that "it is very significant that the U. S. A. President calls the Moscow tyrant, when addressing him in the message, 'My dear friend Stalin.'"

Three possibilties are conceivable. One is the disconcerting thought that German agents obtained through some means a copy or a close account of it from some American source. Another is that they did the same thing in Moscow. The third is that the Russians might have let them secure the letter in the hope that the President's strong pledge that ways would be found to get material American help to Russia might get circulated in Germany and adversely affect German morale.

It is to the difference of language between the Berlin version and the actual text of the President's letter that the White House invites "careful comparison."

First Army Faces New Tactics Test

CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 9 (AP)—A new set of problems faced the men and officers of the First Army's three corps as they returned to separate training exercises following the first phase of the Carolina training maneuvers.

Preparatory to the resumption of field work, the Second Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredenhall, was reduced to two divisions instead of three, losing the 44th temporarily in order that the latter might furnish opposition for the Sixth Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell.

The 44th, minus the 113th infantry, made a march of some 50 miles in two columns from an area south of Chesterfield, S. C., to a new base in the vicinity of Norman, N. C., the Sixth Corps headquarters.

The remainder of General Fredenhall's Corps, divided into Red and Blue Forces, was primed to stage a withdrawal operation, with the Blue 28th, Pennsylvania National Guard division, withdrawing and the Red 29th, consisting of Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia Guardsmen, in pursuit.

Hairpin Shortage Means Short Bobs

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9 (AP)—Short bobs for milady may soon be the style, all because of national defense. The wholesale price of hairpins has risen from 20 to 60 cents a pound after a government cut of 90 per cent in the amount of wire available for such use.

That means, wholesaler D. M. Benjamin explained, that there will be only 1,200 pounds of new hairpins for Los Angeles women each month, instead of the normally consumed six tons. The dearth brings the housewife other problems, too. What, for instance, is she going to use now to fix the vacuum cleaner?

Gannett Warns Of 'Court Packing'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., newspaper publisher, said that the Nation "must still be on guard" against "court packing" proposals, despite defeat of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization plan in 1937.

Replying to recent articles in Collier's magazine in which the Chief Executive expressed the conviction that the change in the Court's attitude toward Administration proposals would not have occurred had he refrained from making his Court fight, Mr. Gannett said:

"The plain implication in his articles is that he has not revised his opinion that the Supreme Court should be amenable to presidential direction. This is the important thing. The President not only admits that he tried to control the Court's decisions by packing it, but he boasts of it."

Mr. Gannett's statement was issued through the Committee for Constitutional Government which he headed at the time of the Court controversy. He is still a director of the Committee. The President's articles will serve as introductions to forthcoming additional volumes of his "public papers and addresses," covering the period from 1937 through 1940.

Jeffries Leads Rivals In Detroit Primaries

DETROIT, Oct. 9 (AP)—Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, given a more than 2-to-1 lead over his closest rival, was nominated for a second term in Detroit's non-partisan municipal primary election recently.

Virtually complete returns from a light vote gave Mayor Jeffries 109,179 votes to 49,793 for the veteran Recorder's Court Judge, Joseph A. Gillis. Half a dozen other candidates were strung out behind with returns missing from only 15 of 1,015 precincts.

Mayor Jeffries and Judge Gillis will be rivals in the final election Nov. 4. In the primary, the two leading candidates win nominations for the run-off election.

California Realty Men Cheer Curbing of Funds for USHA

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif., Oct. 9—Several hundred California real estate men applauded when a key speaker recently returned from Washington, D. C., announced the opinion that it is the temper of Congress to grant the United States Housing Authority no more operating funds. The applause was their way of saying that they welcome any sign or action indicating a release of governmental grasp upon the general housing situation.

The speaker was Herbert U. Nelson of Chicago, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. He was addressing members of the California Real Estate Association, in convention here.

This speaker and others at the convention have touched upon various phases of governmental activity in the housing field, from priorities to proposed rental control, and Mr. Nelson, closely in touch with the national housing situation in all its phases, had said: "Many permanent adjustments are bound to be made in the real estate business owing to the impact of the defense program.

Support for Defense

The real estate men are not opposed to defense; far from it. California Association members are pledged to complete co-operation, to the point of heavy personal sacrifice, and all members are urged to purchase defense bonds. Speaker after speaker mentioned those members who are gone from the association's ranks, called to the colors.

Real estate men were urged by Mr. Nelson also to give all possible support to the Federal Housing Co-ordinator, who, he said, "is doing his best to harmonize the needs of private and public housing."

The same speaker expressed the feelings of the convention, undoubtedly, when he said: "We don't want the Government in the housing business, of course. We don't want to see public housing in those areas where private enterprise is ready and able to function."

Mr. Nelson told of the plea of the National Association for a quantitative basis of limitation for housing priorities in place of the $6,000 valuation limitation which now prevails. A one-bathroom, two-bedroom house, with necessary equipment, he said, should be the standard.

Conversion of old but sound residences into modern living quarters appears on the horizon as an important field for the building industry and real estate business, he said. Although the movement is not general throughout the Nation, the tremendous economies in building materials, which are obvious, and the wholesome effect upon the cities, recommend it highly.

Referring to the building codes in many eastern cities as "the biggest racket," Mr. Nelson told the real estate men that if they and their builders follow a new plumbing code devised by the United States Bureau of Standards and thereby run into legal conflict with local authorities over building codes, the United States Department of Justice will defend them in the courts. Savings possible under this code range from $40 to $300 a house.

The speaker offered an optimistic prediction that by the first of 1942 the whole situation with respect to critical materials will be much less serious than it looks now, and that housing for the spring market will go forward in large part. He expects the number of new housing units in 1942 to be only a small percentage less than normal.

A decided trend toward small farm units—family units—was detailed at one of the section meetings. A key speaker asked all to "avoid the stigma of the word 'boom' in connection with the current wave of real estate activity. After every 'boom' there comes a bang," he said, "and we don't want any more bangs."

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Your measuring spoon becomes a magic wand when you use FLUFF because you can make so many delicious desserts so quickly . . . mousses and other frozen desserts . . . perfect meringues . . . luscious sauces for puddings and gelatines . . . cake frosting and fillings. Combine FLUFF with peanut butter, jams and jellies for sandwich spreads . . . use it in place of whipped cream. Fluff is light, creamy, not sticky. Try it today!

MARSHMALLOW fluff

This 22 k. GOLD PLATED Beautiful AVIATION PIN GIVEN to Boys and Girls

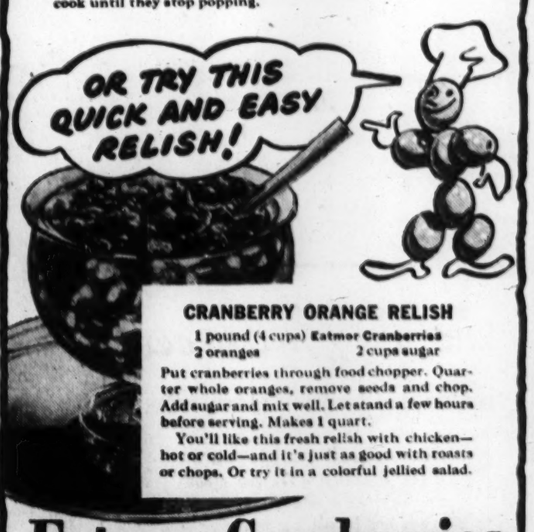
Get your "Wings of the Air" . . . be a Junior Flying Ace. Send 10c in coin to cover cost of mailing (no stamps) and 2 small Fluff labels (or one large label). Address DURKEE-MOWER, Inc., Dept. 29, Lynn, Mass.

For Today's Menu — B & M Brick Oven Baked Beans—baked in New England as New Englanders like them best. B & M Brown Bread—packed with raisins. B & M Maine Corn Relish—to give added zest. All 3 are ready to serve. Ask your grocer today. Burnham & Morrill Company, Portland, Maine.

GENUINE New England BRICK OVEN BAKED BEANS

CRANBERRY TIME AGAIN!

HOME-MADE CRANBERRRY SAUCE
2 cups sugar — 2 cups water
1 pound (4 cups) Eatmor Cranberries
Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes. Add cranberries and boil, without stirring, 5 minutes or until all the skins pop open. Remove from fire and allow the sauce to remain in the saucepan until cool. Makes 1 quart.
For a thinner sauce—just bring sugar and water to a boil, then add cranberries and cook until they stop popping.



CRANBERRY ORANGE RELISH
1 pound (4 cups) Eatmor Cranberries
2 oranges — 2 cups sugar
Put cranberries through food chopper. Quarter whole oranges, remove seeds and chop. Add sugar and mix well. Let stand a few hours before serving. Makes 1 quart.
You'll like this fresh relish with chicken—hot or cold—and it's just as good with roasts or chops. Or try it in a colorful jellied salad.

Eatmor Cranberries

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Boston 'YW' Seeks to Please As Well as to Help Its Girls

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

"What do you want?" has replaced, "This is what you should have" in the attitude of the Y. W. C. A. toward the girls who take advantage of the many opportunities it offers, says Mrs. Thomas W. Claflin, new President of the Boston "Y. W."

Mrs. Claflin has seen the programs change in the 14 years during which she has been a member of the governing board and has also watched the growth of the local association from six or seven scattered centers in various parts of the city to the one big building at 140 Clarendon Street, embracing all of the varied activities under one roof.

The Boston Y. W. C. A., which has the distinction of being the oldest in the country, this year is celebrating its 75th anniversary. It is Mrs. Claflin's hope that the observance can be climaxed by the burning of the mortgage on The Pioneer, the residence for older business girls and executive women maintained in conjunction with the "Y. W." building. This residence was added at the time the building was erected, she explained, so that the revenue from it would provide a maintenance fund for the local association after the mortgage on the residence had been paid off. An effort to clear this debt will be the major business of the new president this year, she says.

In addition to The Pioneer, the Y. W. C. A. also maintains a residence at 40 Berkeley Street where the rates come within the budget of young employed girls.

In the beginning, the Y. W. C. A. was designed to provide a protective influence for young girls who came to the city to work in stores and factories, says Mrs. Claflin. At that time, it gave them what it thought they should have. Now, as its service has expanded and developed, its programs are built largely through consultation with the girls themselves to learn where their interests lie and what study courses, sports and recreational activities they most want.

The girls form friendships at the "Y. W.," she points out, they learn the meaning of real fellowship, the place of Christianity in their work and play and they instinctively turn to the "Y. W." for counsel in case of need. Last year more than 4,000 consulted the Personnel Director on vocational guidance. Dances and other parties where they can meet young men are also sponsored.

Mrs. Claflin has found through her own experience that the Y. W. C. A. also does much for the volunteers who serve on its board. They make invaluable friendships and find inspiration in being part of a great world organization whose purpose is service, she believes.

In addition to her interest in the "Y. W." she has been active in the Boston Children's Friend Society, the Morning Musicales, and the Wellesley Club, but this year she is devoting all of her time to the duties of the "Y. W." Presidency. She is now at the building daily from 9:30 a. m. on, and expects to be until Nov. 1, when the anniversary year campaign is over. After that she will not be there more than two days a week, she says, but those who know her and her interest in the work, won't be surprised to see her at her desk oftener. She is a working President just as she has been a working board member and the time the President gives to the office is of itself evidence of the vast growth of the organization and of its service to Boston since it was founded 75 years ago.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Thomas W. Claflin

President of the Y. W. C. A. of Boston, oldest "YW" in the United States, which this year is celebrating its 75th anniversary.

Washington Key to U. S. Styles, Says Fashion Bureau Head

Washington, not New York, holds the key to the American fashion industry, says Alice K. Perkins, Director of the Fairchild Fashion Bureau.

Mrs. Perkins, who came to Boston to attend the Distribution Conference and remained last night to address the first autumn meeting of the Women's Division of the Boston Advertising Club, brought news from the Nation's capital as to conditions on the fashion front.

Officials in Washington have given a green light to designers for the present, but warn that it may turn red just around the corner. It is the general opinion, she says, that there will be enough materials left over from defense to keep Mrs. America and her daughter smartly dressed for coming seasons; but not for two months will this be assured. It will take that long to analyze the situation in the different industries affected.

Coming to Drawstrings?

Although Mrs. Perkins did not say that drawstrings were destined to replace fasteners for Milady's frocks, she indicated that zippers were fast bowing out of the picture, and things appeared unfavorable for buttons. Wood for the latter is needed for airplane fittings, and although there is plenty of pearl, its transportation is a problem.

Most materials—wool, rayon and cotton in certain weaves—will be available, she believes, and there is a vast amount of labor in the textile mills which is not needed in defense industries and which would present a serious unemployment situation were there no materials for manufacture.

Much Depends on Dyers

She advised buyers who desired to play up a certain shade to go beyond the wholesaler to the dyer to make sure there would be those dyes available in sufficient quantity to protect his purchase. Because light colors require fewer chemicals than dark ones, she predicted that pastel shades would come to the fore for next spring.

Mrs. Perkins, who returned to the United States last June after many years residence in Paris, urged that America now develop its own fashion industry instead of trying to follow Paris. She told members of the advertising group that they could help to curb hysteria by letting people know that materials are available; by telling them that adapting themselves to the demands of the defense era is not a hardship but a patriotic service and by explaining that, although one type of article may be curtailed, there will always be something to take its place.

Miss Marguerite S. Wettlin, Chairman of the Women's Division, presided at the dinner meeting, held at the Vendome. Miss Harriet Wilinsky, Program Chairman, introduced her.

Women's Job Council Plans Placement Work for Year

With a record of having placed 164 older women in satisfactory employment during its first year, the Women's Job Council has launched its second season with even more ambitious plans. Miss Perle M. Hopson, of the Studio of English in Boston, spoke at the Council's opening meeting last night at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, discussing the business and social assets of a pleasing voice and the importance of correct English in job-hunting.

During the initial year of its existence, the Women's Job Council welcomed 400 applicants. Sponsored by several of the large women's clubs in Greater Boston, it conducts what were originally known as "man-marketing clinics," but in this case the clients are the white-collar women workers over 40, who have become unemployed and are finding it difficult to get another job. Such women present special problems of timidity and self-distrust, but the Council has had marked success in solving them. It has found places for women of mature years, in spite of the many obstacles that custom and prejudice have seemed to erect against them.

Heretofore, the Council meetings have been held in a single large room provided by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, but beginning Oct. 22, three or four rooms will be made available to the Council at the English High School on Montgomery Street. This will mean that, after a talk by a speaker on a vocational guidance subject, the Council membership will divide into groups for clinical discussion, each with a leader from one of the sponsoring clubs.

Miss Carolyn LaVers, who has had active leadership of the Council since its beginning, believes that of the list of unemployed women who originally applied to the Council for advice, few, if any, are now out of work.

Directors of the Council include Miss Elizabeth M. Curry, Miss Edith W. Fisher and Miss Alice Gunn of Cambridge; Miss Agnes Carr of Woburn; Miss Ethel Allen, Mrs. Mabel Krueger and Mrs. Bernard Gould of Boston; Miss Daisy Treen of Brookline; Miss Ella B. Conant of Watertown, and Mrs. Vernon M. Eparde of Dorchester.

The Council meets each Wednesday night. Miss Susan Ginn, Director of Vocational Guidance for Boston's Public School system, will be the speaker next week.

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Cora Chandler's

50 Temple Place, Boston

Foundations—Lingerie—Dresses—Hats

Talent Bureau of Institute Sees Artists Get U. S. Jobs

A professional Austrian contralto with opera and radio experience; a professional Italian soprano, who sings in costume; an Armenian baritone, a magician; Finnish, Greek, Polish and Russian choruses—these are just a few of artists and groups listed with the new Talent Bureau of the International Institute.

This Bureau, in charge of Mrs. Paul Pigors, was started last spring as a service both to the talented Institute members who desired to obtain professional engagements and to persons outside, needing to engage artists and entertainers. It is nothing new for the Institute to supply lecturers, singers and folk dance groups for private entertainments and public programs in Boston. It has been a source of such talent almost since its inception, but the new Bureau now handles the details of this service.

Not only does it serve to acquaint Bostonians with the gifted members of the Institute, but also gives those of other national backgrounds opportunity to become better acquainted with persons of old American stock and learn more of American customs.

Evacuees of High Talent

Among the artists and lecturers now available are several evacuees from countries in the war area. One of these, a former teacher of languages, who is also an able speaker, was working at 30 cents an hour as a sweeper in a factory. He did not complain, said Mrs. Pigors, but was happy to be in America, even sweeping floors. One or two lecture engagements were obtained for him at the end of the last season and, through these, he was engaged as a teacher of languages in a Boston institution this fall. His classes are all in the afternoon, allowing him to study for his master's degree in mathematics at Harvard in the mornings.

A gifted musician who played in high-class cafes and gypsy bands in Austria and Hungary before coming to the United States in another on the list. Aware of the difficulty of making a living by his music when he first came to the United States, he was delighted to hear of a job in a small laundry in Boston, although he is working long hours on the night shift at low wages. Mrs. Pigors hopes he will be another who will find a place for himself through the Bureau.

Pathos and Humor

There is a mixture of pathos and humor in the stories that come to light as she interviews the entertainers One young musician who had played on ships until the war, received an engagement to play at a debutante dance and was somewhat skeptical as to his ability to adapt himself to the upper strata of society in America. "But I just tried to be democratic," he confided to Mrs. Pigors later, "and everything went off all right."

There are 23 nationalities represented in the talent list The artists are introduced monthly and sometimes are given their first platform experience in this Country at auditions at the Institute, to which friends and any interested in engaging talent are invited. The first was held Tuesday of this week, programs being given afternoon and evening by different groups. The next will be on Nov 4.

Saltonstall Denies 'Trade' Over Storey

As further legislative action toward election of a Council successor to Daniel H. Coakley, removed on impeachment charges, stood delayed until Tuesday, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall denied Democratic charges that he had entered into a "horse trade" to draft Charles M. Storey, Boston Republican lawyer, for the post.

The Democratic charge was fired as the Senate elected Mr. Storey. However, considerable doubt exists today as to whether the House will concur in this election. Many Republicans in the G. O. P.-controlled House are convinced that a Democrat should be chosen to represent the Democratic 4th district to avoid appearance that the Coakley impeachment trial was motivated only by a G. O. P. desire to regain control of the Executive Council.

Informed that Senator Chester A. Dolan, Democratic Floor Leader, had charged that Mr. Storey had agreed to run for the office only after he was allowed to submit to the Governor his choice for his successor as Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, Governor Saltonstall said:

"You can say this. When the appointment as Chairman is made, I will be the man to make it. There has been no horse trade since I've been here on appointments, and there will be none now. I will cross the bridge of a successor when I come to it. Several of the men on that board (the Finance Commission) are my appointees."

Meanwhile, the House Board of Managers, which was in charge of the House impeachment case against Mr. Coakley, extended a vote of thanks to Judge Frederick A. Crafts who assisted Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell in the prosecution.

Tax on Rail Tickets Goes on at Midnight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The cost of travel will go up 5 per cent at midnight tonight because of a new Federal tax.

The transportation tax was included in the recent big tax bill, but the effective date was made 10 days later than other excise provisions.

The tax is 5 per cent of the amount paid for passenger travel on a railroad, bus line, air line, ship route. Ordinarily it will not apply to local busses and streetcars, because tickets costing less than 35 cents are exempt. Taxicabs are exempt, too, because the tax applies only to transportation over regularly scheduled routes.

A similar tax of 8 per cent was levied during the World War, but then a 3 per cent tax also was placed on freight transportation, which is exempt this time.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04me-49.6m and 11.73me-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-will Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—The World's Literature.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87me)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Waltz Time; Rhythmic Rhapsodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; WBOS Sport Page.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Bauer and Mamin, pianist; Intermezzo.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Musical Moments; Dance Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; "Two Men and a Girl"; "Good Neighbors" program.

Harvest Show Top Honors To Weston Display

A delightful autumn farm scene with brilliant foliage and gayly colored piles of apples, pumpkins and squash won the highest award given at the Fall Harvest Show yesterday. A gold medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was awarded to the large exhibit of Hillcrest Gardens of Weston. This exhibit, which was set up by Paul Frost, includes some light comedy in the form of "Scampy," a young white goat. There are also some brilliantly colored Chinese pheasants and an antique wooden plow dated about 1725.

The judges awarded only two silver medals. One went to Fred T. Webber of Newport, R. I., for his display of small-flowered dahlias. His collection, which contained about 36 varieties, includes many of his own originations. Dr. Thomas Barbour of Beverly Farms received the other Silver Medal for a large display of vegetables. A V for Victory made out of fiery red peppers is featured in his exhibit.

Bronze medals were awarded to:

Keown Orchards of Sutton for a display of 49 McIntosh apples; L. G. Bruggeman of Hingam for a small display of vegetables; C. K. Cummings of Prides Crossing for a display of seedlings of hardy chrysanthemums; Waltham Field Station for a display of popcorn.

The show will continue to be open at Horticultural Hall, Boston, until 9 o'clock tonight. The hours tomorrow will be from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Admission is free.

Gleavy Acting Postmaster Of Boston District

John W. Gleavy, Assistant Postmaster of the Boston Postal District, has been appointed Acting Postmaster here, it was learned today.

Succeeding Postmaster Peter F. Tague, who passed on during the recent Postmasters' convention in Boston, Mr. Gleavy will take over the post Oct. 15.

Within a year of retirement, Mr. Gleavy receives with his appointment an annual salary of $10,000. As Assistant Postmaster he received $4,600. Expected to retain the post of Acting Postmaster until he retires, Mr. Gleavy has served in this capacity many times.

Mr. Gleavy entered the postal service in 1895 as a substitute carrier. In 1916 he was placed in charge of deliveries at the main office. Named Assistant Superintendent of Mails in 1929, he was appointed Assistant Postmaster by Mr. Tague in 1936.

Harvard Sets Up Air Raid Defense

Harvard University today took the first step to protect itself against incendiary bombs when Dr. James B. Conant, President, set up a professional Committee of Civilian Defense to co-operate with the corresponding Cambidge city group.

Harvard is a separate air raid preparation zone, set apart from the two other zones in the city of Cambridge.

The 300-year old university will set up its own fire-fighting apparatus and appoint a staff of wardens, it was officially announced. Janitors and other maintenance workers may be asked to take ARP courses. Aldrich Durant, Business Manager of the University, has been appointed head warden.

Donald Scott, director of Peabody Museum, is chairman of the Defense Committee, which includes seven members. Undergraduate organizations have been invited to co-operate.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 10

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 & 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Friday, October 10

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc) (25.4m) and (15.35mc) (19.5m), Christian Science Program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQT, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"War Commentary." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Popular Masters. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:10 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Marimba Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

By a Staff Photographer

Best Exhibit in Boston Harvest Show

Miss Laura Nash of East Weymouth takes a close-range look at the gold medal winning group of the Hillcrest Gardens of Weston, Mass.

N. E. Dairymen Voting to Amend Milk Pact

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Preliminary returns of New England dairymen's votes on amending the Boston Milk Marketing Agreement indicated today it would be approved, entailing a boost of at least 25 cents per hundredweight or one half cent a quart for milk in that area.

However, Federal farm officials said that if the vote should prove favorable—a two-thirds vote is necessary to approve the new price system—no increase in milk prices could be handed on to the consumer unless the Massachusetts Milk Control Board approved.

The proposed amendment would regulate prices to farmers for class one fluid milk on the basis of butter prices. At present farmers are receiving $3.38 a hundredweight in the Boston marketing area. On the new basis, with butter at about 35 cents a pound, they would get $3.63, agriculture officials stated.

Should butter go to 40 cents, class one milk would go to $3.86 per hundredweight.

About 15,000 dairymen in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and New York, who serve the Boston area, would benefit from increased prices, agriculture officials estimated.

* * *

Fur Inquiry

President Roosevelt, at the request of Representative LeRoy D. Downs (D) of Connecticut, has directed the Office of Production Management to investigate the availability of furs for the manufacture of hats.

In a letter to Mr. Downs, the President stated that he had ordered Donald Nelson, OPM, to give careful attention to the possible shortage of furs from Australia.

The President added that he believed there was a six months' supply on hand and said he had been advised there was a "serious shipping problem" involved in obtaining the proper furs from Australia.

Mr. Downs said representatives of the industry reported they were unable to obtain furs from Australia for the manufacture of felt hats.

Vermont Leads

Vermont leads all other States in making a survey of buses and trucks that might be used for defense purposes, with 39 per cent of its return already submitted to the Federal Works Agency.

FWA officials said several other States had reported 25 per cent returns.

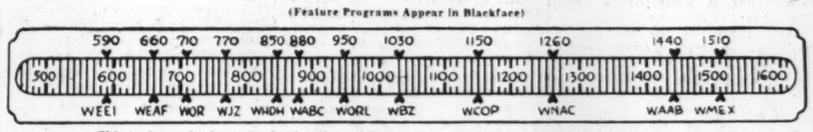
The inventory of trucks and buses was undertaken at the request of the War Department for possible use in organizing highway transportation in an emergency.

Lynn Rents

The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced today a survey of changes in residential rents, in Lynn, Mass., would be undertaken within a short time at the request of the Office of Production Management.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Studio Program	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Music; Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15	Robert Riskin	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Ken Marlin's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Defense Program	Sports and music
3:45	Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Defense Program	Sports and music
4:00	Cincinnati Conservatory of Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15		Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Br'dway Bandwagon	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Consolairs"
4:45	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Vagabonds, Male Quartet	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15	Music; Sports	Lum 'n' Abner	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Studio talk
6:30	Jerry Wayne, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Who's News
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	Fireside Time
8:00	Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	"Rookies," comedy	Studio Speaker
8:15	Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests; orchestra	sketch; orchestra	"Castles in the Air"
8:30	"Archie"; comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	96th Anniversary of	Civilian Defense Program
8:45	solos; or: E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Naval Academy	E. Coopersmith, piano
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	News Here and Abroad	Music Hall; Connie Boswell, Don Ameche, J.	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15		Town Meeting Preview	Lester, Music Maids,	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Studio speaker	guests, orchestra	Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	
9:45		Sports Preview			
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Time for Song	Rudy Vallee Show; John	Cedric Foster	Five Star News
10:15	Allen Haywood	Round Table Talks	Barrymore; guests	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30	Bob Hannon, songs	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Good Neighbors"; drama	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Claude Thornhill's Or.
10:45	News; Sports	Lynn Stambaugh	and music; speaker	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestras	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	Dance orchestras	Border Patrol
11:30	Music"; network	Want	Senator Joseph Lee	Football Forecast	"Days End"; music
11:45	Dance music	Music You Want	Beasley Smith's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Days End"; news

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News; Weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**The World Today**	Musical Clock	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Morning Toast; music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	Revue; music	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	of the Americas	Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:45	"The Virginians"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	orchestra
10:00	Betty Crocker	"Millwheel" music	Beas Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Homespun Harmonies
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft; organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Musical Program	"Help Mate"; drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	String Orchestra
11:15	"Man is Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Hum and Strum"	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music;
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	news; guests; orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Salon Serenade"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballentine, tenor,
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	The Gauchos
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Studio Speaker
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Dramatic Interlude, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Concert Hall	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Dramatization
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Studio Speaker	"Grimm's Daughter"	Eugene Ormandy, conductor	News Service
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"		Sports and Music
3:15	Ambass'd'r Hu Shih	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Sports and Music
3:45	Studio talks	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	ductor	Sports and Music
4:00	Columbia Concert	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch,	Eugene Ormandy, con-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Br'dway Bandwagon	Club Matinee; News	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	ductor	Capt. John Sampson
4:45	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	"Five O'Clock Special"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Fight for Freedom"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports Comments	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dramatization
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Gang, songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs,	dramatic sketch	FM Reporter
8:00	Kate Smith; Errol	"Ask the Children"	Lucille Manners; Ross	Political Talk	WMEX Lyric Theater,
8:15	Flynn, J. Burke,	"Ask the Children"	Graham; orchestra	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater,
8:30	drama, orches-	Romance and Rhythm	"Information, Please!"	Henry King's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
8:45	tra; Elmer Davis	Romance and Rhythm	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Henry King's Orchestra	Studio Speaker
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:30	"First Nighter";	"Michael and Kitty";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laugh-	Political talk
9:45	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	House"; variety	ton; Shirley Ross; orch.	Political talk
10:00	"Hollywood Premiere"; drama	Network Sports	"Wings of Destiny";	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15		Network Sports	dramatic sketch	Glen Gray's Orchestra,	Dance Digest
10:30	Henry J. Allen,	Richard Liebert, organ	Variety Show; Ralph	Variety Show; David	Bob Crosby's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	Dumke & Budd Hulick	Cheskin's Or.; soloists	Bob Chester's Orch.
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Jack Starr Hunt Music	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Sen. Elbert D. Thomas	Border Patrol
11:30	Music; Howard	"Music You Want";	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Orchestra	"Days End"
11:48	Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want";	Ruby Newman's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

British Converted Cruiser California at Boston Navy Yard for Repairs

Newsmen Visit the Ship Once Anchor Line Passenger Craft

By Leon Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD H. M. S. CALIFORNIA AT BOSTON NAVY YARD ANNEX, Oct. 9—To be piped on and off this former Anchor Line passenger ship by British Tars, while a British sentry with fixed bayonet stood stiffly at attention at the foot of the gangplank, was almost as surprising to a Boston shipnews reporter, as to see the changes wrought by the war in the appearance of a peace-time trans-Atlantic passenger carrier.

None but naval officers are piped on and off ship and the ceremony on this occasion was in reality for two officers of the United States Navy, who were with the group of newspaper men.

But however it came to happen, it was a pleasingly different experience than to push past a long line of white-coated stewards with suit cases, bags and even small trunks on their shoulders, as newsmen have done many times as this same vessel came to Boston in commercial service.

Once aboard ship, the formalities of introductions to officers were quickly followed by a "round table" discussion that disclosed many interesting side lights of life aboard a converted cruiser in the British Navy.

The Skipper

First, the skipper—Capt. C. J. Pope, C. B. E. (Commander British Empire)—was navigation officer on H. M. S. Sydney in the first World War when that vessel forced the Germans' Emden on the beach in the Indian Ocean in one of the world's outstanding naval battles. Captain Pope's home is in Sydney, Australia, where his wife and two daughters have remained during the two years and a month that the Captain has been in service.

During this time, one of the daughters married a young man who is now in the Australian Navy, and he recently paid a brief call on his father-in-law, aboard the California at a British port.

Then there is Commander G. L. Lowis, A. F. C. (Air Force Cross) who as a reserve officer was ordered to the California Sept. 4, 1939. He reported to the ship at a British port in civilian clothes, and told the liner's peacetime skipper, Captain Smart, that he had orders to take over the California for the British Navy. The skipper's quick reply was "O. K., they've been putting guns on her for the past week. I've expected this."

Commander Lowis' four daughters are now attending a private school in Wellesley. And Mrs. Lowis, too, is there for a time. Their home is in Sussex, Eng.

Then there are the changes in the ship. Splendidly fitted cabins have been altered to meet present needs. One of these cabins now has countless dials, switches, and electrical instruments on a panel almost as large as the wall, while huge battery boxes resembling seaman's chests in size, rest near-by. It is a fire control room for the guns. Partitions have been torn down in other cabins, to convert three of them into one room as quarters for wounded.

Captain Pope described for his visitors how, on an unusually clear day, about six months ago, he sighted a speck on the horizon which he thought to be a periscope, or maybe a conning tower As it seemed to emit white smoke, as submarines sometimes do, the skipper felt more sure than ever Guns were loaded, crews ordered to stand by, and the California headed directly for the spot. As they approached — before close enough to shoot, they discerned that it was a small sail from a merchant ship's lifeboat. About 36 were in the boat, the entire crew of a torpedoed ship.

Duties of the California are to perform escort work and patrol During one of the patrol trips in November, 1939, they sighted the German steamer Borkum, with the Netherland colors painted on her sides, and the word "Bossum" as a name. But Captain Pope said there was no ship of the name Bossum. So he investigated. The California overhauled the freighter and to the surprise of the officers on the California, no attempt was made to scuttle her. The German skipper later said it was "too rough." They were all taken prisoners and to a British port.

A prize crew was put aboard the disguised Borkum, which was laden with wheat, and had a speed of about six or seven knots. Before reaching port, a German U-boat overtook them, and after shelling and firing the freighter, the British crew took to the boats. The wheat in the hold of the Borkum continued to smolder and the ship to float.

Finally Salvaged

Eventually it brought up on the beach near an English port, and was salvaged. Lieut G. F. Williams, who was responsible for salvaging the ship, is now a member of the crew of the California.

Describing the second prize of war taken by the California, Captain Pope said the craft, which he preferred to leave unnamed, was about 5,000 tons, and was scuttled by the crew before he could force them off the ship. But he made a valiant attempt to undo the damage the Germans did. His men boarded the German craft, and did what they could for three days to prevent the sinking. The German skipper, a prisoner on the California, "felt frightful" to think he had failed to send his ship to the bottom at once, and each day would anxiously inquire if the vessel had gone yet. Captain Pope said it was merely "a little competition with me."

One of the crew of the German came from Danzig, and was asked by the British officers what he thought of Hitler. The man looked all around, under the bed, behind the door and everywhere before whispering "Hitler no good." But the younger men responded with a click of heels, a salute, and the words "I am German."

Now that the California has been active for so long a period, it became necessary to overhaul and repair the vessel. Hence the visit to Boston where Lease-Lend aid assists in preparing for another long vigil "somewhere at sea."

British Destroyer in Port

Resembling modern destroyers of the United States Navy, though a bit longer possibly, H. M. S. Firedrake—British destroyer that was built in 1935—and known as H-79—is one of four British craft at South Boston for overhauling and repair.

In command of Lieut.-Commander S. H. Norris, the 329-foot fighting machine carries a crew of 162, and seven officers. The skipper began his naval career at the age of 13 when in 1917 he first went to the school that corresponds to the American Naval Academy. He first went to sea in 1921, and has been in command of the Firedrake since the war started, at which time the vessel was in the North Atlantic. It is her first visit to Boston.

The War's first winter was spent mostly in northern waters, including Norwegian waters where the vessel was bombed repeatedly but without serious damage. It was described as a battle between the bombs and the Firedrake, with no serious damage to the war craft excepting what the skipper referred to as "splinters" from "near hits."

Trials at Narvik in May, 1940, included the perpetual daylight at that time of year, so that they were targets for the German bombers at any hour of the 24. Later the craft went on patrol duty off Iceland, during which she attacked submarines twice, and officers believe they "got their man."

But all the tenseness and tragedy of war is not without its lighter side. Officers told how on a moonlight night, in the Atlantic, they sighted what appeared like a conning tower crossing their bow. The crew were called to action, taking their battle stations, and the decision was made to attempt to ram the "submarine." They succeeded but the submarine proved to be a whale—after hats were tossed in the air and the men were cheering over the "loss" of another of Hitler's "rattlesnakes."

The Firedrake has yet to be present when a submarine gets a merchant ship in convoy, though escort and convoy duty have been performed many times.

But in the Mediterranean she and another attacked an Italian submarine, using depth charges, successfully. The entire crew of that submarine surrendered and were rescued. They were keen Fascists but seemed exceedingly pleased with their capture, officers said. Older men in the crew were not too satisfied with the war policy and had little use for the Germans.

In the first winter, a German submarine was captured in the Atlantic, the crew surrendering and being taken prisoners. The average crew of a German submarine is 40 men, mostly from 18 to 23 years of age, and supporters of Hitler. The guns of the Firedrake have been used mainly for anti-aircraft work thus far, "contributing to the downing of a plane or two," as the officers expressed it.

The skipper has a wife and three boys in England.

The novelty of a city brightly lighted at night is the outstanding impression officers and men have obtained of Boston.

While British war craft are in port, each man is allowed 50 cents a day extra pay for spending money.

Harvard Games Not to Go on Air

Harvard University applied too late for a sponsor to radiocast its football games in the Stadium, William J. Bingham, Harvard Athletic director, said today, reporting that the games would not go on the air as originally hoped.

In July, when the University Corporation decided to abandon its previous policy and go on the market for a sponsor, all interested concerns apparently had exhausted their advertising budgets, he explained.

Offers for radiocasting "in sustaining"—the station giving free time—were received from two Boston stations, Mr. Bingham said, but each wanted to use the program exclusively and he refused to choose between them.

Boston Author Named New Editor of Harper's

Frederick Lewis Allen, Boston author, has been appointed editor-in-chief of Harper's Magazine, succeeding the late Lee Foster Hartman.

Mr. Allen served as assistant editor of the Atlantic Monthly from 1914 through 1916 and as managing editor of the Century magazine during 1917.

Plan E Slate Is Presented In Cambridge

Declaring that success of Cambridge's new Plan E government depends upon the caliber of the new "PR" City Council to be elected in November, the Cambridge Committee for Plan E today made public its indorsement of 11 candidates for the nine-man Council.

The slate, made public by James M. Landis, Chairman of the Committee, includes both Democrats and Republicans. Its members come from all parts of the City and represent a variety of economic and social backgrounds.

"Cambridge faces the greatest opportunity it has ever had to restore good government and to obtain a business-like management of its affairs," the Plan E Committee declared in speaking of the new system Cambridge is adopting this fall.

"Everything depends upon the election, on Nov. 4, of a City Council of able, responsible men. This Council will have the all-important task of selecting a city manager who has had professional rather than political experience in municipal administration.

Voters Want to Know

"With more than 90 candidates in the field, the voters are eager for information to help in making their choice of nine. . . . Because success of the new type of administration will depend upon the strength of the men who compose it, the Plan E Committee feels it proper and essential to survey the candidates."

The Committee has exacted no pledges from the candidates as to their policies when elected, the statement noted.

The list is as follows:

John H. Corcoran, President of a Central Square department store and member of the Cambridge Housing Authority.

Edward A. Crane, lawyer and member of present City Council.

Russell Gerould, newspaperman and Public Relations Secretary to Governor Saltonstall.

James J. Harney, employee in soap department of a Cambridge packing house.

Paul F. Hillery, Cambridge businessman, former chairman of the City Hospital Trustees and Past Commander of the American Legion.

John D. Lynch, banker, drug store proprietor, and former Mayor of Cambridge.

Marcus Morton, Jr., lawyer, former Assistant U. S. District Attorney, an organizer of Cambridge Public School Association.

A. Frank Reel, lawyer, specializing in the handling of labor cases, Board of Cambridge Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Frank P. Scully, inventor, and East Cambridge businessman.

A. John Serino, lawyer and former member of the Cambridge Welfare Board, Director of Chamber of Commerce.

Howard E. Whiting, real estate, engineer, former Park Commissioner.

The Executive Committee of the Cambridge Committee for Plan E follows:

James M. Landis, Mrs. George H. Parker, Miss Mary R. Heard, Dwight P. Robinson, Jr., Jeremiah F. Downey, Mr. Donald Born, Mrs. B. K. Fisk, George A. McLaughlin, Charles Almy, Mrs. Floyd C. Carman, Gordon Day, John C. Dieselman, George Dow, James F. Farr, Miss Constance Hall, Mrs. Alfred S. Romer, William Donaldson Swan, Thomas J. Sullivan, F. Frank Vorenberg, William J. Usher.

How Salaries Range

The new Cambridge Councilors will receive $4,000 a year, will choose from their number a Mayor who will receive $5,000, and will select a City Manager who may be paid up to $20,000 a year.

Defying the pressure of Plan E leaders for appointment of a trained expert to conduct the City's first "PR" election, the Cambridge Election Commission has designated its chairman, C. Brendon Noonan, as unpaid director of the count.

In announcing the choice the Commission pointed out that roughly $1,000 will be saved by securing Mr. Noonan's unpaid services. It also released a letter from Carl R. Wentzel, veteran supervisor of "PR" elections in Cincinnati, in which he referred to Mr. Noonan as being "thoroughly capable of directing a "PR" count in Cambridge.

The choice ended a deadlock of many days over choice of a director. The vote was three to one and was effected when Harry A. Penniman, one of the two Republican members, finally reversed his stand and voted with two Democratic members of the Commission, one of whom is Mr. Noonan.

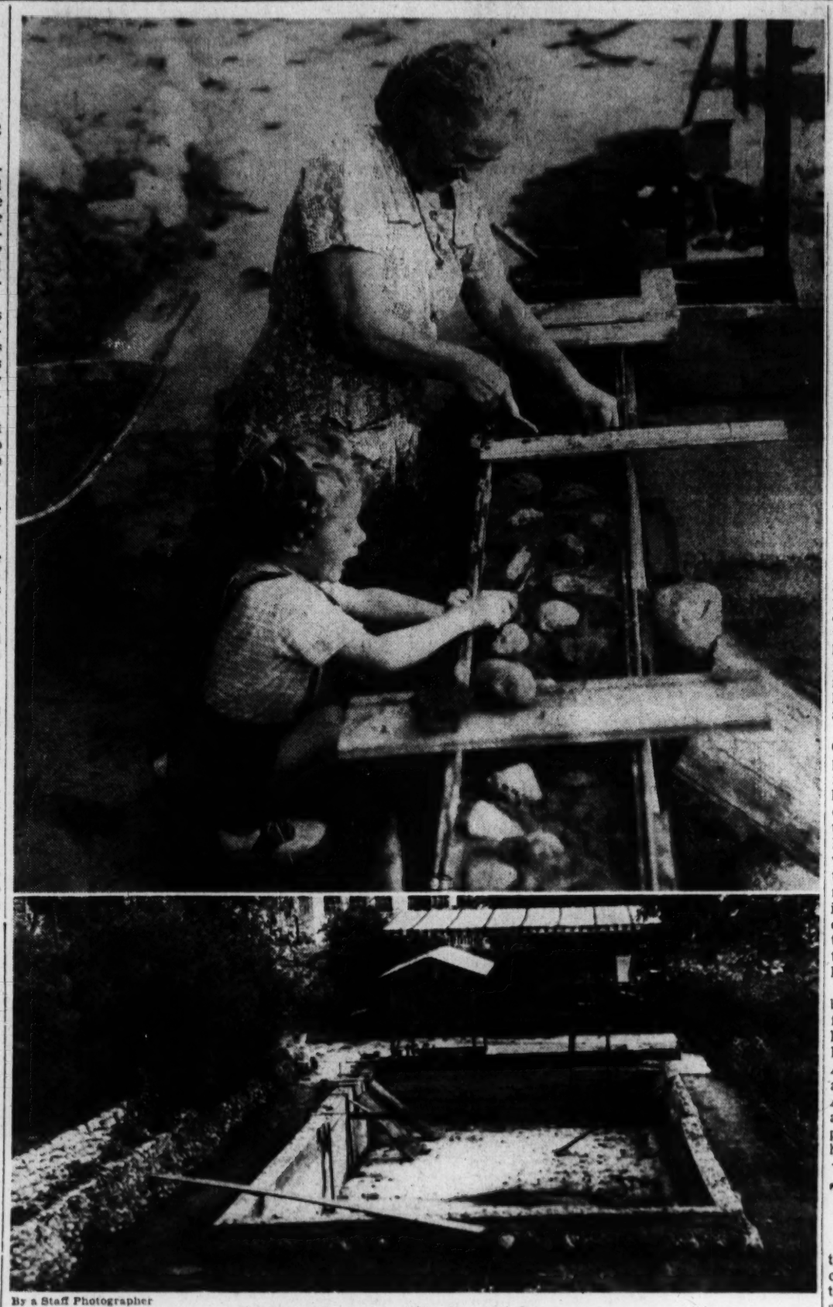
City Solicitor Richard G. Evarts announced that he has assigned his assistant, Joseph A. DeGuglielmo, to the Election Commission as legal adviser. Mr. DeGuglielmo has been a prominent opponent of Plan E.

Animal Society Probes 339 Cases

Officers of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals traveled 171,331 miles in the investigation of 339 cases in September, according to the monthly report of President Francis H. Rowley, issued today. They examined 7,833 animals, placed 298 in homes, restored 80 to owners, made 5 prosecutions, obtaining four convictions, took 20 horses from work, humanely put to sleep 53 horses, and 2,446 small animals, and attended 12 horse auctions. At the stockyards and abattoirs 75,618 animals were inspected, and 37 animals were humanely put to sleep.

Bay State Delegation At Freedom Congress

A Massachusetts delegation headed by Commander Max Singer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and including Miss Mary Ellen Chase, Professor at Smith College, and H. B. Cabot of Boston are attending the "Continental Congress for Freedom" being held today and tomorrow in Washington, according to an announcement by Ulric Bell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Fight for Freedom.



By a Staff Photographer

Natick Woman a Worker in Cement

Upper: Mrs. Charles MacDowell, with the help of young grandson Kenneth Roble, is building up the wall of her swimming pool, the construction of which she undertook herself.

Lower: The swimming pool, with sand pile, wading pool and shuffleboard court at the end, and awning-covered sundeck in the background. This was also constructed by Mrs. MacDowell who is as handy with a hammer as most women are with a needle.

Cement or Frosting—Fun for Natick Woman

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mixing frosting isn't half so much fun as mixing cement. For this we have the personal word of Mrs. Charles MacDowell of Natick. She has done both.

Her cake-frosting wasn't of the usual home-kitchen variety either. But then, neither is a cement swimming pool in one's backyard any ordinary piece of handiwork for a woman.

"I'm adding fourteen inches to it," explained the bright-eyed, energetic little woman as casually as if she were letting out the hem of a dress.

"This child," she nodded toward her young grandson playing in the sandpile at the end of the pool, "and his brother are just learning to swim and we want to have the water deep enough for them to dive in."

She mixed the sand and cement, adding water with an expert hand. It was then that she confessed, almost shyly about the cake-ornamenting. "Seems almost ridiculous beside this." She laughed. And making things with cement "is so much more exciting"—things like swimming pools, retaining walls and fieldstone chimneys.

Came Naturally

"Yes," she admitted after a little urging, "the cake ornamenting came very naturally, too." Mrs. MacDowell's father was a famous chef who made special pastries for many of the highest titled families in Canada. She rattled them off—"Lord and Lady Dufferin, Lord and Lady Minto, Princess Louise."

A particularly important order came in one day when her father was absent. With impetuous energy—still a characteristic of this modern grandmother who spent two years persistently digging a place for her pool—she announced, "I'll do the cake myself."

Her father's exclamation when he returned and inspected the result was, "That's thundering good!" "And so," she concluded, "I was in the pastry business, too, after that."

Mrs. MacDowell shovelled cement from the wheelbarrow into the wooden form which she had built up for the extension of the pool.

"I use a very good cement," she commented professionally, "because I think it pays."

The sun, on the down beat of the day, slanted thin rays on the waters of Lake Cochichuate below us. Reflected beams cast a pale wash of light up the bank in one last, weak flare before night shadows seeped through the little neighborly settlement by the lake shore to obscure the astonishing handiwork of Mrs. MacDowell—the curving, ivy-grown retaining walls, the green painted sundeck, the great stone fireplace.

The Natick woman was a Camp Fire Guardian, she confided, when she and her husband purchased this camp in 1918. It was just a summer home then. The Camp Fire Girls loved the place, and when they wanted to build a tennis court on the sharply curving bank, Mrs. MacDowell was all for it.

Loved the Place

In two years, she and the girls, with the help of some of the men folks in chopping down a few trees, completed the court. It was after the hurricane left the ten-foot fence around it a dangling crumpled mess of wire that Mrs. MacDowell decided to transform the spot into a swimming pool.

"Everything I used in the making of it," she confided in a burst of enthusiasm at the recollection, "came out of practically nothing! Every stone in it was picked up on the place. The forms I made of old doors and lumber which was given to me by neighbors. The wire trim that I had around the top I made of coathangers which I twisted into shape."

The wading pool at the end, the sand box and the shuffleboard court were all a part of the original layout and the finished product. Mrs. MacDowell surveyed it with understandable satisfaction. "The only part I didn't make was the floor of the pool," she apologized.

Suspecting that the reader may be as doubting as we when told that this Natick grandmother had constructed two fieldstone chimneys, taken down wall partitions, cut new windows and doors and done the major part of the reconstruction of a drafty summer camp into a snug, all-year-round dwelling, we hesitate to put his credulity to such a strain. But there it is, come what may.

The little English-born woman is pleased with her work.

Defense Housing in Hartford Held Lagging Behind Needs

The Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 9—The $4,000,000 Charter Oak Terrace defense housing project, largest in New England, has just been dedicated, and in a few weeks will be open to the families of Hartford defense workers, but already the housing experts are saying that more homes must be provided. Demand is still running ahead of supply in the housing of industrial workers.

A thousand families will have quarters in the row houses and duplex apartments of Charter Oak Terrace. Applications for space already exceed 1,650. Russel H. Allen, Executive Secretary of the Hartford Housing Authority, declares that steps must be taken at once to provide more homes, either through private enterprise or public financing.

Mr. Allen's summary of the housing expansion already accomplished in the Hartford area and construction now in progress shows that 2,300 homes will be available by the end of 1941, in public housing projects. The Housing Authority estimates that about 2,000 homes are being provided this year, also, by private builders.

Families who rent homes in Charter Oak Terrace must be employed in defense industries. They must be citizens, and they must have incomes within the limits established by the Housing Authority. The highest figure in the list is $2,760 a year, and families with that income are expected to take only the largest units, with five bedrooms. Rent for this home is $41 a month, including gas for cooking and hot water, and electricity for lighting and refrigeration. The tenant buys his fuel for heating, in addition.

There are only 10 of these five-bedroom units, designed for large families. The largest number of homes are for families that can live in two, three or four rooms. Applicants are divided into groups, according to need, and the Housing Authority has asked for patience if applications are not granted as promptly as the would-be tenants hope. Families facing eviction from their present quarters, families living in trailers, tents and summer cottages, will have first choice. Special consideration also will be given to families living at a distance, which makes it necessary for the worker to commute 25 to 40 miles to work, and families now living in slum-clearance homes where their improved income has now made them ineligible to stay.

Milk Challenge

Milk dealers, it appeared this week, will be the first to challenge the new milk law and milk marketing orders under which the state's milk industry has just begun to operate. The attorney for the Connecticut Milk Dealers Association confirmed a report that he was filing a formal protest to the orders issued by Administrator Donald O. Hammerberg, attacking the validity of the orders and the marketing areas established by them. Mr. Hammerberg set up three areas, with differing prices to be paid farmers for wholesale milk, that sold in the largest cities bringing the highest price. Dealers contend that the choice of these areas is arbitrary, and not in accord with the realities of milk delivery.

A week ago it seemed that Mr. Hammerberg would meet his first attack from another quarter, the producers. They were disappointed, and said so, when the administrator failed to increase the Class I price. Now the Connecticut Milk Producers Association and the Wholesale Milk Producers Council have evinced a change in attitude. They will wait, they say, until Mr. Hammerberg has an opportunity to settle his quarrel with the dealers before they renew their request for a higher rate.

The milk price situation has dampened somewhat the enthusiasm among Connecticut dairy farmers for Secretary of Agriculture Wickard's program of increased milk production. Producers who met to consider Mr. Wickard's "goal" for more milk, declined to state whether they could reach it. They want to know first what the price will be in 1942.

Tech Plays Big Role in Defense

Current defense necessity is transforming the American technical school into a "super institute of technology" capable of emergency service to the Country in peace as well as in war, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said yesterday in his annual report to the Institute Corporation.

M. I. T. is now working more closely than ever before with industry and the "operating agencies of the Government," Dr. Compton said, pointing to the fact that the Institute gave to defense, gratis, approximately 50,000 man-hours of time during the past year.

Nearly 200 staff experts from the President down to research assistants, he said, are devoting full or part time to governmental work.

Under the auspices of the United States Office of Education, moreover, he pointed out, M. I. T. is giving 27 intensive tuition-free courses to 929 students, future defense workers.

Army Air Corps and United States Weather Bureau personnel have been taking a course in meteorology at the Institute, he said.

These contributions, and especially the $3,788,495 research on immediate defense problems taking place in M. I. T. laboratories, have begun a transformation in the Institute, he indicated.

The "super institute" of tomorrow, he said, should incorporate a "greatly magnified capacity for national service" and command a "wider recognition of the availability of its technological assets for use by government and industry."

Last June saw the largest number of positions available to Technology graduates on record, Dr. Compton continued.

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THE New Haven RAILROAD

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THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

(Tenth in a series of 36 pages)

China Encouraged by Democracies

For the current events study today the activities in the Far East are chosen.

Chairman: Japanese protests against the Netherlands East Indies' shipping of oil and rubber to Soviet Russia dramatically shows the intricate interrelation of world events. The Indies have refused such products to Japan. Moreover, Japan is deprived of oil from the United States, the tankers no longer finding their way from the Pacific coast to that country. A few days before the United States put its ban on oil shipments, the President said: "If we had cut the oil off they (the Japanese) would have gone down to the Dutch East Indies a year ago, and you would have had war." Finally, however, he dared to "cut the oil off."

Question: How do you account for the change in policy?

Answer: There are several factors that enter into it. The United States hopes to force Japan to abandon plans for further aggression, and she is in a better position to do that now than she was, let us say, at the beginning of the year. The preparations in the Philippines, defensive and offensive, are rapidly nearing completion, and at Singapore, Great Britain has greatly strengthened her position.

Question: Why should Japan run the risk of further involvement when she already has a big war on her hands and many of her sources of supplies are cut off?

Answer: She seems to consider the situation a case of "now or never." Japan has laid in a supply of oils and gasoline that might last her for 18 months, it is said. She also has stores of munitions and her navy is stronger now in comparison to that of the United States than it will be in the future.

If Japan waits she faces the prospects of running short of steel as is shown by recent stringent restrictions on the manufacture of razors, bicycles and 150 other objects. She is already short of food and vital consumer goods. These deficiencies will grow rather than diminish. So Japan feels she must act soon.

Question: Is Japan a manufacturing country?

Answer: She is. She has come rapidly to the forefront, driving the western nations out of their former markets. When she began to develop as a manufacturing country, Japan provided a good market for British machinery. This machinery she used to make shirts, for instance, and through cheap labor was able to undersell the British in the markets of China. Wages are low in Japan, and manufacturing costs correspond. The masses of the people there live mostly on fish and rice.

Question: Who runs Japan?

Answer: The militarists. The general staff is responsible not to the cabinet but to the Emperor, and it is the general staff which is behind the war to rule China.

Question: We constantly read about Japanese territorial gains in China. Is the complete conquest of that sprawling republic likely to be accomplished before long?

Answer: That is a question no one can answer. It is obvious, however, that the Japanese advance has not only been impeded in recent times but the armies of Nippon the other day actually received a severe setback. First they captured Changsa, one of the gateways to Chungking, but they decided to withdraw from it quickly. Too much importance should not be attached to this reverse, nevertheless it shows the Japanese war machine has no easy path. Meanwhile Chungking continues to function as the center of government.

Question: How can outside help reach China?

Answer: Only two roads connect free China with the outside world. Both are very long and difficult. One leads from Russia southward, the other from Burma northward. The first is 2,500 miles long; the second 1,968. Neither road is good, though the Burma road is now "an all weather, day and night highway." It has 12 narrow one-way sections which retard traffic. It takes more than 10 days for goods to pass from the port of Rangoon, where the Burma road begins, to Chungking, the capital. Somewhat over 1,000 trucks are constantly in circulation. They transport to the capital about 5,000 tons monthly. Over the northern road from Russia come about 2,000 tons monthly. That is 7,000 tons a month for an empire at war. More assistance will have to be rendered before the tide begins to turn.

Question: With the difficulty of getting material into China prices must be high, aren't they?

Answer: They have skyrocketed, in some cases. Recent figures show that gasoline costs $2 (US) per gallon. A Chinese dollar is worth an American nickel. Butter costs 45 dollars a pound, and powdered milk 110 dollars a pound. On the other hand some foods are relatively cheap.

Question: What is Japan's purpose in invading China?

Answer: To expand her empire. Expand or "burst" has long been a Japanese slogan, and with a constantly increasing population and a need for an outlet for her surplus manufactured goods, she began a military campaign to bring China within her orbit. In addition, she has set out to establish beyond doubt her leadership of the yellow races.

Question: Is the prospect for China any better than it was a year ago?

Answer: According to Chungking officials, it is. The international support, which free China is receiving and the changed complexion of the war through the intensification of American-British-Soviet struggle give hope where before the outlook was dim. The most heartening factor in the situation for Chiang Kai-shek is that the democracies are with China's cause.

Ambition Spreads Far Rays of 'the Rising Sun'

By a Staff Artist

Is the Island Empire's Position Secure?

Ambitions of Japan have carried her far afield, but her discomfort, with 1,000,000 men mired down in China, is growing in evidence. Her sources of oil supply have been seriously affected by the ban imposed by the United States, while the action of the Netherlands East Indies in refusing oil and rubber to Japan, and at the same time shipping the products to Soviet Russia, has still further aggravated her position.

Cut on this line — Fold on this line — Cut on this line

Japan Maps Out Far East as Own Domain

Nippon's New Structure

Japan, like its allies, Italy and Germany, has devised a special political system. Similar to Fascism and Naziism, this system pretends to be very new, similar to them, also, it is in reality very old. It, as they, is a scheme for inveigling the people into enthusiastically serving a predatory dictatorship. Though called "the new structure," it is ancient, authoritarian feudalism, streamlined.

The new system was designed by the military elements as a means for becoming unrestricted masters of the nation. They hoped to seize control of capital, business industry, land, and politics, so as to remove every obstacle to more and greater wars. The "new structure" is a scheme of military adventurers to convert the state into an organization for the unrestrained plunder of foreign lands.

In order to realize their aims the generals and admirals would have to overthrow labor organizations, political parties, Parliament, big business, industry, and the landlords. Until now, control of Japan has been shared by three masters: the military organizations, the land holders and the industrialists. These last two groups have been exceedingly strong. The soldiers and sailors have difficulty in crushing the power of rich feudal seigneurs and of rich capitalists but have attained notable success.

They have disbanded all labor unions and parties, have gained almost complete control over the Diet (Parliament), have suppressed almost all international organizations and imposed a very large degree of control over trade, banking, and industry.

It goes without saying that the military men are not carrying on this vehement crusade for the sake of the masses.

* * *

The instrument created to impose the "new structure" is the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (I. R. A. A.)

* * *

From 1937-1939 Japan and Manchukuo bought from America goods worth $810,000,000. Over $500,000,000 worth of them were war materials. This means that from 50 to 60 per cent of Japan's total import of war materials were provided by the United States.

Japan has announced that it holds

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

enough Chinese territory to maintain the "new order in Asia," and that for the present it will content itself with keeping and organizing what it has.

So it has set up its own puppet government and is trying to organize and exploit the plundered areas.

The Chinese "Quisling," named Wang Ching-wei, exercises control over territory containing about 70,000,000 inhabitants. The real government of Chiang Kai-shek has retained control of land inhabited by about 150,000,000 inhabitants. The remaining quarter of a billion Chinese live in areas disputed between the two armies.

* * *

The areas held by the Japanese contain most of the ports, most good roads, and most of the railroads. Chiang Kai-shek has been pushed back into the mountains, in the interior. Only two very long, difficult, and insecure roads connect him with the outside world.

* * *

Within the course of three years far more people are said to have fled from their homes in China than have migrated from Europe to America from the time Columbus discovered the continent until the present time.

* * *

As a result of the war, food has grown scarce and much more expensive in Japan. During 1940 the cost of living advanced 20 per cent.

The government takes control of all rice as soon as it is harvested and becomes the sole distributing agency. A father cannot send rice to his children in the city. "Rice festivals" are forbidden. Rice offerings are no longer brought to the temples, in spite of a custom 700 years old.

* * *

In Japan, mashed, canned sardines are used rather extensively for butter. All available butter is preserved for export.

* * *

Despoiling of China

Recent Chinese history is a dramatic example of what happens to a nation that neglects its self-defense.

There are estimated to be 479,084,000 Chinese in the world. Most of them inhabit contiguous territories, which when united form one of the largest countries on earth (4,376,000 square miles). The land is exceedingly rich in mineral resources, provides vast agricultural possibilities, is watered with some of the earth's greatest rivers, and fronts on the largest ocean, along a coast line containing splendid harbors.

The Chinese nation is the most populous in all history. It reached very high achievements in art and natural science centuries ago, devised excellent agricultural methods, and established social relations that were marked by many pleasing aspects. Practically all observers agree that in most respects the Chinese are a superior people.

Yet, for almost a century this largest of all the nations, in one of the richest and most extensive of all lands, has been the almost helpless victim of plunderers. Little people have been robbing this giant of wealth, land, and children, almost at will.

The despoiling of China has passed through two main stages. First, the four principal European powers imposed control over vital ports, centers of wealth, communications, business, and industry. They did not always refrain from using brutal military force, but were usually able to impose their will by subtler forms of coercion.

Then about 50 years ago an expanding, rapidly advancing, and very ambitious Japan actively entered the international struggle for despoiling China. Its method was to seize land, confiscate wealth, and take over foreign populations. Japan found it necessary not only to try to crush the Chinese, but also to drive out the other foreign exploiters. It has done both with extreme vigor and much success. It has pushed the Chinese back step by step until the Chinese Government of General Chiang Kai-shek, situated in the interior of the country at Chungking, has undisputed and direct control over no more than 150,000,000 Chinese. Free China is now reduced to that.

* * *

It is believed Japan has already spent 10 times as much on the "Chinese incident" as on the whole Russo-Japanese war, and there can be no doubt that her losses are much greater.

By a Staff Artist

A Restless Decade in Pacific Relations

By Randall Gould

China is gaining new strength from the rallying of the democratic forces against aggression. American and other supplies are moving in over a Burma road not only open but being improved through foreign aid. Much-needed artillery and other military help is on the way. A Chinese air force will once more take wings shortly. Russia (whose aid to China never flagged) is aligned with the democracies after a disheartening period in the Axis camp, and Japan's discomfort under growing strains, with 1,000,000 men mired down in China, is increasingly in evidence.

Here then is the picture as one looks back over a restless decade in Pacific relations.

The very start of the current decade, if one may put it at September 18, 1931, saw an event now regarded by many commentators as the best-marked beginning of the present world conflagration. Those good at dates will identify the event in question as the opening of Japan's incursion into Manchuria.

Characteristically, this event began with an explosion. It began with the blowing-up (actual or imaginary) of a 31-inch section of rail on Japan's South Manchurian Railway north of Mukden. It was never established to the satisfaction of neutral observers whether this rail actually was blown up by Chinese guerrillas, as alleged, or whether the excuse for Japanese well-planned troop action was "cooked up" as American and other press correspondents had forecast. But there was no question about the significance of the explosion in a larger sense.

This tiny bang — said to have been responsible for delaying train operation on the South Manchurian Railway for a few hours—was destined in due course to blast a good share of the whole world off its tracks.

For although the world frowned over Japan's occupation of Manchuria, and the subsequent farce of setting up a puppet state then and still rigidly controlled by Japanese administrators, nobody found it convenient to do anything effective in opposition. The League of Nations sent out a committee to investigate, the State Department expressed disapprobation, but Japan quietly kept on her course and a still-weak National Government of China hesitated to oppose force with force because it was still thought that help could best come from outside. Before the tragic error of this hope could become clear, Japan had taken not only Manchuria but—with hardly a pretext of fighting from corruption-eaten Chinese defenders — Jehol (pronounced Ruh-hole) and other territory on the edge of North China.

Still China's friends found it inconvenient to summon effective collaborative forces to halt the determined Japanese. The Japanese accordingly concluded that the former "Shidehara policy" of peaceful economic development in Manchuria had been a mistake. Empire-building by conquest, which many had regarded as a concept discarded by every nation with pretense to civilized ways, suddenly achieved popularity throughout Japan, while distant Italy sat up to take covetous notice of Ethiopia, and ferments working in Germany began to bubble briskly.

At Nanking, General Chiang Kai-shek and those about him saw two courses open. They must build China's strength, striving toward some such quick modernization as Japan had already achieved; and they must buy time from Japan. Neither of these things was easy. Neither offered a completely clear path.

The National Government's appeasement efforts in North China brought bitter opposition from China's idealistic young students.

Meanwhile the Generalissimo encountered much internal trouble.

The Japanese struck in North China in July, 1937.

It is clear that Japan did not expect a long war, and probably she expected no true war at all. The probability is that the military clique only wanted to seize North China as Manchuria had been taken before. When on August 13 the fighting spread to Shanghai, Nipponese forces there were caught napping—not because they had not given plenty of provocation for a quarrel, but because they had no idea the Chinese would resist seriously at any point.

After three months, the Chinese dropped back from Shanghai. Five years previously, in early 1932, there had been a "Shanghai war" of six weeks' duration—a sort of curtain-raiser for the hostilities of 1937—and peace had been arranged with the Chinese withdrawal. At that time the Generalissimo was not yet ready to fight. This time there was no peace, no truce. Even when Nanking was lost disastrously, a month and a half after the Shaighai withdrawal, peace did not come. (This was perhaps Japan's greatest lost opportunity, many obesrvers feel.)

The capital was moved to Hankow. Followed months more of bitter fighting, with one or two notable Chinese successes which jarred Japan. Then Hankow was taken, at the end of October, 1938.

A new capital was again established, this time far up beyond the Yangtze gorges on the rocky peninsula of Chungking; and there it still stands—shattered in form by Japan's aerial bombardments, but ever firmer in spirit. About it are new industries, moved from as far as Shanghai, and universities from Shanghai, Nanking and North China. Despite frantic efforts by successive Japanese Cabinets to terminate the war, despite the defection of one notable Chinese figure (Wang Ching-wei) and Japan's erection around his name of a puppet government in Nanking, China still resists into a fifth year.

The Chinese have no doubt over the outcome. They have endured long and not impatiently for the sake of a final victory which they now believe is in sight.

Chinese Begin Drive in Central China

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9 (AP)—The greatest offensive of the Chinese Army in four and a quarter years of warfare is apparently under way, Japanese Army sources said today.

They reported that 80,000 Chungking troops attacked Japanese forces Oct. 3 on all fronts of Central China and said fighting was still in progress north, west, and south of Japanese-held Hankow, Yangtse River port.

Japanese said the principal Chinese objective was Ichang, which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ordered recaptured, and it was acknowledged that a Chinese division had occupied some frontal positions there briefly. The Japanese declared they later recaptured those positions, with Chinese losses of 300 killed and 100 prisoners.

[Chinese said Tuesday Chinese troops were battling with Japanese in the streets of Ichang, a Yangtse treaty port and westernmost zone of Japanese penetration. A Chinese communiqué last night declared five strategic points around Ichang had been captured and that the Japanese position in that city was precarious.]

Japanese sources admitted that Chinese lines about Ichang were only a few hundred yards from the defenses, but said the attackers had been unable to face Japanese artillery.

Reports of a Chinese counter-attack at Chengchow were not confirmed, but the Japanese admitted Chinese forces were assembling only five miles south of that city.

Japanese claimed victory in engagements northwest of Hankow, where pronounced aerial activity was reported. Domei declared three Chinese divisions (perhaps 45,000 men) had been wiped out near Sinyang and that fighting progressed near Anlu.

Japanese headquarters at Hankow announced that its Changsha campaign—a drive south in which the Japanese claimed temporary possession of the Hunan Province capital—had been completed and that the troops had returned to their bases on the south bank of the Yangtse.

This was a withdrawal of 90 miles in seven days. Chungking sources said it was a retreat in which the invaders were harassed by Chinese forces.

Foreign military observers said they believed the Chinese had seized the initiative in Central China in an effort to take advantage of a Japanese concentration for Changsha and Chengchow drives.

'Japan Stalled'

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Japanese armies are "so irretrievably bogged down" in China that they are "unable to take advantage of the world situation to seek conquest elsewhere," Finance Minister Dr. H. H. Kung declared tonight.

In a message to the "Democracies of the world" on the eve of China's national holiday, the 30th anniversary of the revolution which produced the Chinese Republic, Dr. Kung urged them to follow the example of China's effort "to shake off the yoke of oppression, tyranny and aggression which is now gradually engulfing the world."

Nazis Act in China

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9 (AP)—An increased German effort to strengthen Nazi influence in the Far East was forecast today by sources who said they had learned that Berlin had appointed Heinrich von Stahmer, one of its ace negotiators, as Ambassador to the Japanese sponsored Nanking Government.

Something more than a year ago, Herr von Stahmer was most active in Tokyo where he was credited with influencing Japan's final decision to join the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Shanghai sources said he was expected to reach Nanking in about two months, traveling by way of South America.

They said Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Regime, already had agreed to Herr von Stahmer's appointment to the post.

Experienced observers here and in Tokyo interpreted the von Stahmer appointment as an indication of Germany's campaign to keep Japan in the Axis and make her, if possible, an even more active partner in the war.

HONG KONG, Oct. 9 (AP)—H. Merle Cochran and Sir Otto E. Neimeyer, who have been designated by the United States and British Governments respectively as financial envoys to China, arrived here today by clipper from the United States.

TOKYO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was reported by the newspaper Nichi Nichi to have visited the Palace of the Emperor today for two hours and 15 minutes, an unusually lengthy audience described as reflecting the gravity of the present stage of Japanese-United States negotiations.

Tokyo Press Gloom

TOKYO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Harsh criticism of the United States appeared today in Tokyo newspapers for the second successive day. Typical of the comment was that appearing in Hochi:

"When there is no spirit of mutual concession and sincerity, it is obvious there is no possibility of any success in diplomatic negotiations. It seems the height of insane folly for the United States to present such an attitude of hostility and aggressiveness . . . thereby taking responsibility for whatever catastrophe there might occur."

The newspaper said the situation in the Pacific was due to "the wilful, arrogant intentions and actions of the United States."

The newspaper Yomiuri said it despaired of any great lessening in Pacific tension and added:

"Even if American-Japanese negotiations prove successful, it is not to be supposed that the United States would cease building her colossal armament. It is not to be supposed that world peace would be established immediately. We would still have to go on arming."

Hitler's Order to Troops

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (AP)—A partial text of Adolf Hitler's order of the day to his soldiers on the Eastern Front, issued a week ago but published only today, follows:

Filled with the greatest concern for the existence and future of our people I decided on June 22 to appeal to you to anticipate in the nick of time threatening aggression by one opponent.

It was the intention of the Kremlin powers—as we know today—to destroy not only Germany but all Europe.

Comrades, meanwhile you will have gained two impressions:

Firstly, this opponent had armed himself for attack to such an extent that even gravest apprehensions have been surpassed.

Secondly, God's mercy on our people and the entire European world if this barbaric enemy had been able to move his tens of thousands of tanks before we moved ours.

Tells of Poverty

All Europe would have been lost.

For this enemy does not consist of soldiers but a majority of beasts.

Now, my comrades, you have seen with your own eyes "The Paradise of Workers and Farmers." In a country which, on account of its vastness and fertility, could feed the whole world, poverty rules to such an extent that we Germans could not imagine.

Thanks to your bravery, my comrades, we succeeded in barely three months in crushing this opponent's tank brigades one after another, in annihilating countless divisions, in taking an unsurveyable number of prisoners, in occupying vast regions—not empty space but those spaces from which the opponent was living and from which his gigantic war industry was being supplied with all kinds of raw materials.

Within a few weeks his three most important industrial regions will be completely in our hands. Your names, soldiers of the German armed forces, and the names of our brave allies, the names of your divisions and regiments and your tank forces and air squadrons will be associated for all time with the most tremendous victories in history.

You have taken more than 2,400,000 prisoners, destroyed or captured more than 17,500 tanks and more than 21,600 pieces of artillery.

Fourteen thousand two hundred planes were brought down or destroyed on the ground.

The world hitherto never has experienced similar events.

The territory which the German and allied troops have occupied is more than twice as large as the German Reich of 1933, more than four times as large as the English motherland.

Fortifications Taken

Since June 22 the strongest fortifications have been penetrated, tremendous streams have been crossed, innumerable localities have been stormed and fortresses and casemate systems have been crushed or smoked out.

This oustanding achievement of one struggle was obtained with sacrifices, which, however painful in individual cases, in the total amount to not yet five per cent of those of the World War.

No one knows better what you, my comrades, and with you our brave allied soldiers, have achieved, suffered and sacrificed in these three and one-half months than one who fulfilled his duty as a soldier in thepast war.

During these three and one-half months, my soldiers, the precondition at least has been created for a last mighty blow which shall crush this opponent before winter sets in.

All preparations, so far as human beings can foresee, have been made. Step by step has been prepared planfully to maneuver the opponent into such a position that we can now strike a deadly blow.

Today begins the last great, decisive battle of this year. It will hit this enemy destructively and with it the instigator of the entire war, England herself.

For if we crush this opponent we also remove the last English ally on the Continent.

Thus we will free the German Reich and entire Europe from a menace greater than any since the time of the Huns and later of the Mongol tribes.

The German people therefore will be with you more than ever before during the few ensuing weeks. What you and allied soldiers have achieved already merits our deepest thanks.

With bated breath, the blessings of the entire German homeland accompanies you during the hard days ahead. With the Lord's aid you not only will bring victory but also the most essential condition for peace.

Navy to Purchase $15,000,000 of Yachts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Rear Admiral Alexander Sharp, Director of Naval Districts, declared that the Navy planned to purchase 50 privately owned yachts, 25 of them immediately, at a cost of $15,000,000.

Testifying before the House Naval Affairs Committee, Admiral Sharp said the yachts would be used as training vessels, mine sweepers and patrol craft at naval bases.

The purchases are planned as part of a program to construct or purchase 400 miscellaneous light-draft vessels and small craft in order to relieve destroyers and other major ships on training and patrol duty.

On Home Soil Again

Wide World

Gen. Henri Dentz Reviews Troops in Marseilles

The commander of the French forces who opposed the British and Free French armies in Syria inspects some of his repatriated soldiers as he arrives in Marseilles from the Near East. Photo passed by French censor.

Soviet Aid Groups in London

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The British and United States missions to Soviet Russia arrived in Britain today after their conferences with Joseph Stalin in Moscow.

The missions, headed by W. Averell Harriman of the United States and Lord Beaverbrook of Britain, arranged to speed to London by train to give the quickest possible effect to promises of full war supplies for Russia.

The party was loaded with data on Soviet needs for a sustained conflict with Germany.

Representatives of both the Washington and London Governments arranged to meet the missions with reports on the availability of material for the Soviet Union.

Winant Warns

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Oct. 9 (AP)—U. S. Ambassador John G. Winant declared today that freedom of the individual was the greatest issue of the war.

At a ceremony in which he was presented with the Degree of Doctor of Laws and Literature at Edinburgh University and with the freedom of the city, the Ambassador said the taking of a single generation out of the British or American educational systems would retard permanently if not destroy their institutions and way of life.

Defeat in war would have that effect for both countries, he declared, and would mean that even the English language would be "verboten" (forbidden).

In that connection, he said the only Polish College in the world now was the Polish Medical School just established here.

U. S. Experts to Iran

TEHERAN, Iran, Oct. 9 (AP)—American transport experts with W. Averell Harriman's United States Mission to Moscow will be sent here to iron out difficulties in the Russian-British supply line to the Eastern Front through Iran, semi-official sources said last night.

They added that despite plans on paper for sending 2,000 tons of war material daily across Iran by spring, serious hitches have developed in co-ordinating the supply efforts.

Now, with effective liaison yet to be arranged, even minor questions must be referred to Moscow, some neutral sources said. This was regarded as delaying decisions. High British officers, including Brig. J. A. Aizelwood, commanding the British brigade at Teheran, reportedly were unable last week to obtain a military pass to enter Soviet occupied territory.

The British were said to feel that Moscow should send a representative to Teheran with full Commissar authority to deal directly with transport problems.

Supplies for Soviet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, announced yesterday that 800 tons of medical supplies, now in England, would be forwarded immediately to Russia, to be followed by additional shipments of $250,000 worth from the United States.

Steinhardt's Route

SINGAPORE, Oct. 9 (AP)—Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Moscow, is expected to arrive here this week end en route from Moscow to Washington to report to President Roosevelt, informed sources said today.

(It was announced Monday night in Moscow that Mr. Steinhardt planned to go to Washington for a consultation on his first visit to the U. S. Capital in 15 months.)

It was believed he would be in Singapore several days and then board a trans-Pacific Clipper for the United States.

Japan Centers Defense Plans On Fighting Incendiary Bombs

TOKYO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Every able-bodied Japanese will be expected to stay at his post if an enemy bombs these islands because Japanese authorities believe a foe would concentrate on dropping incendiary bombs.

They are fully aware of the vulnerability of their industrial cities, built of wooden structures, to destruction by fire.

They reason, too, that emeny bombers would be more apt to carry fire bombs because the fuel load required to reach Japan and return to any enemy base probably would limit the load of explosive bombs to perhaps ten 100-kilo (220-pound) bombs per plane.

The emphasis now has veered away from planning civilian shelters to instructing each man and woman to stick to his post, at home or at work, in readiness to douse fires.

Although some few shelters are under construction, officials say there's no need for the sturdy reinforce concrete shelters like those in Britain. Instead, they say, civilians need only to stay under cover while the enemy's planes pass immediately overhead, then be ready to dart out with extinguishers.

There has been no effort to convince the public (as was done in Germany) that enemy planes never would be able to reach Japan.

Rather, an official bulletin on air raid precautions issued recently by the Board of Information warned Japanese that "it is possible about 20 or 30 bombers would appear over big cities during the daytime, around 15 planes at night, and probably several planes in formation over small cities."

The Board said these might "attack large cities from five to 15 times in one day, several times for small cities."

And so defense authorities, about to conduct the annual air raid defense maneuvers, are concentrating as never before on the problem of fighting flames.

The annual ten-day maneuvers will begin Oct. 12. In Tokyo they will be extended an additional four days.

In contrast to previous maneuvers, only the large cities considered the likeliest industrial targets will practice blackouts. The rest of the Nation will practice spotting of planes from rooftops and protecting communications systems.

Each household must furnish at least one or two persons for the neighborhood aid raid precaution unit. Each household must furnish buckets of sand and strawmats which are soaked with water before being thrown on flames.

In the downtown business areas, building owners are primarily responsible, although the city firemen will be on hand, and have stored thousands of mats and sand buckets.

Each family has been instructed to dig a hole outside the house to hold gasoline, oil, alcohol and other inflammables, as well as valuables, during raids. All windows must be pasted with paper strips to minimize shattering, while each house must be equipped with blackout curtains.

Women play a large role in these precautions—first, because of a shortage of manpower; second, because residential districts are largely under feminine direction most of the day.

British Carry Boats 700 Miles in Jungle

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, Oct. 9 (AP)—Pierre Ryckmans, Governor General of the Belgian Congo, told how 1,200 tons of Congo River boats had been dismantled and carried 700 miles through the steaming jungle, largely on the backs of porters, to be reassembled on the Upper Nile, where the British needed river transport.

The whole operation took two months, said Governor Ryckmans, here on a visit.

Sentenced in Mail Fraud

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—John Borenstein, Chicago, one of nine men indicted on charges of using the mails to defraud investors in a $300,000 cemetery lot scheme was sentenced to a year and a day in Federal prison.

Pattern of the New Europe: Can Germans Take Moscow?

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

A crisis in one of the biggest and perhaps most fateful battle in world annals cannot be long delayed.

From the northwestern defenses of Moscow south to the coast of the Sea of Azov Hitler's week-old and monstrous attack is now in full swing. And if German accounts are taken at face value, it has already shattered Russian resistance in the south and perilously breached the outer defenses of Moscow in the north.

Moscow is ominously silent about the true situation in the south. Berlin boasts that a Nazi spearhead from the lower bend of the Dnieper has leaped forward 200 miles to seize important ports on the northern coast of the Sea of Azov.

The battle on the front, the Germans say, has degenerated into a Russian flight, the Nazi pursuers now only about 100 miles from vitally important Rostov, key to a land invasion of the oil-rich Russian Caucasus.

A hardly less swift and menacing Nazi pincer attack that has brought the sound og the guns almost within earshot of Moscow is admitted by the Russians.

Vyazma Junction, 130 miles or less west of the Soviet Capital, is again a battle theater. About the same distance southward, another Nazi onslaught is pounding for possession of the important Bryansk Junction, if it has not already fallen. Berlin claims contact has already been made by these or other Nazi columns to freeze a steel ring about "several" Russian armies in the North.

Just how the Nazi spearheads reached the Vyazma region, 80 miles east of Red forces investing ruined Smolensk, is not indicated. The German claim of encirclement indicates, however, that it was not only by frontal attack along the main route from the west to Moscow via Smolensk; but by sweeping panzer division dashes north and south to get behind unestimated numbers of Russian troops and cut them off from Moscow.

Meagre reports from the battle fronts furnish no clear clue to the actual situation on either flank of the 800-mile span that separates the twin German attacks. It is obvious, however, that Rostov and the land route for a Nazi invasion of the Caucasus is in more imminent peril than Moscow. The capture of Rostov would cut off Russia's main oil supply, outflank the industrially important Donets basin and even threaten Moscow with encirclement from the south.

It appears possible that the Nazi dash along the northern coast of the Sea of Azov to Mariupol, 110 miles west of Rostov, is no more yet than an armored-division spearhead. There are still strong Russian forces behind it and a direct advance along the coast toward Rostov from Mariupol does not seem feasible if there is any semblance of continuing Russian resistance on that front.

The Sea of Azov coast is seamed with estuaries, sea lakes and other barriers all the way, and to a depth of 60 miles or more inland. There is good holding ground still for the Russians west of Rostov if they can rally as they did east of Kiev.

In the north, however, it now appears that the first Nazi objective is not Moscow; but to re-enact on an even vaster scale the entrapment of Red armies that occurred east of Kiev. The flower of the Russian Army unquestionably is deployed along the western defenses of Moscow. Some important units were last reported in action on the Lovat and Upper Dvina rivers 175 miles or more west and north of Vyazma. Nazi capture of Vyazma would cut off their retreat by rail or road.

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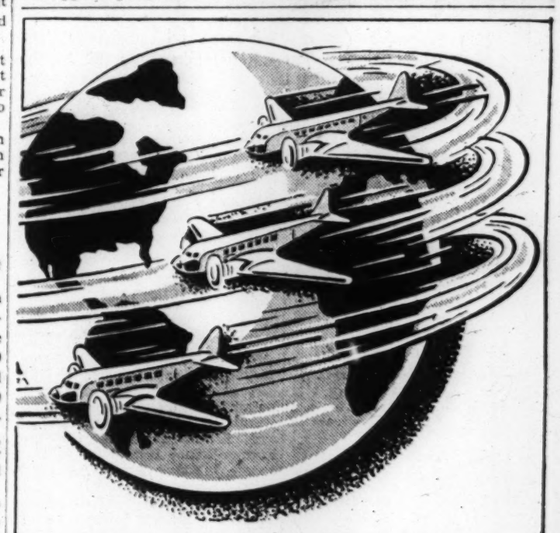

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Viereck Inquiry May Expose Abuse of Franking Privilege

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The 20 sacks of franked mail that appeared mysteriously outside a locker in the House Office Building assigned to Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, isolationist leader, having been sent by Prescott Dennett, now under Federal grand jury investigation for alleged connection with George Sylvester Viereck, yesterday indicted in New York as a Nazi propagandist, are troubling a good many congressmen in the capital today.

The sacks of franked mail, each of them filled with approximately 100 pounds of Congressional Record matter, all sealed and ready for addressing and mailing under postage-free congressional franks, represent the latest instance of a system that has cried for reform for years, the giving of franking privileges to congressmen who, in turn—in effect if not officially—farm out the privilege of re-mailing their material all over the country.

Loss in Millions

The Post Office records shows that 45,000,000 pieces of free mail were carried under the franking privilege for the last year recorded. If this mail had been paid for in red and blue two and three cent stamps, it would have cost the senders over $1,200,000. As it was, they sent it all free. It was free, that is, to everybody but the taxpayers. Furthermore, Congressmen did not even bother to lick the stamps.

In the case of the material now being investigated, in connection with the Viereck-Dennett inquiry, bundles of isolationist material were made available, it appears, a good deal like over-the-counter merchandise at grocery stores, for distributing and mailing by interested parties over the country, who in effect had the franking privilege extended to them in connection with distributing these articles.

It is charged that Mr. Viereck himself prepared or wrote some of these articles. Who paid Mr. Viereck for pro-Nazi activity remains to be disclosed. It is charged that he got Congressional friends to incorporate his material in speeches, and put them into the Congressional Record. They could then be sent out, postage free.

How Racket Works

The congressmen sending out Dennett-Viereck articles or other material inserted in the catch-all of the famous "Appendix" of the Congressional Record, did not send the whole Record.

With the insertion of an article, "Senator Smith" or "Representative Jones" comes in to another privilege. He can have these articles reprinted by the Public Printing Office at, or below, cost. As the Post Office figures show, millions of copies of such articles and speeches are reprinted. They are mailed, postage free.

The Law specifically states that the franking privilege may not be farmed out to an outside group, but the congressman gets around this. Another section of the Law states that a congressman may frank out packages of his speeches to be addressed, and mailed, item by item, by the recipient. The way it works in practice, as currently revealed in the present investigation, is that the member orders the material and pays for it, and is then in turn reimbursed by the distributing agency.

The use of the franking privilege is by no means confined to isolationist congressmen, who are in the spotlight right now. It has been employed for years by nearly all of Congress, mainly around election time. It is one of the instruments by which a sitting congressman attempts to maintain himself in office.

An incumbent can circularize his whole constituency in theory at least, and charge it to the taxpayer and the Post Office, while his unfortunate rival has to print his own speeches and buy his own postage sstamps, at his own expense.

Congressmen have been jealous of their privilege, and even the present exposure, by which the Government hopes to trace a connection between foreign propagandists and the misuse of the frank, is hardly likely to revoke the system.

In the present case, Mr. Fish denies knowledge of the 20 sacks of franked mail. He says that his Secretary, George Hill, was asked by Mr. Dennett whether Mr. Fish could use some copies of his own speeches, and the offer was accepted. But instead of his own speeches, a dozen mail bags containing about half a ton of speeches and other postage-free matter of other congressmen appeared outside his locker. Mr. Hill was subpoenaed to appear today before the Federal Grand Jury investigating the whole matter.

Others Drawn Into Case

Other Congressmen's names have been brought into the issue. It is understood that there is evidence before the Grand Jury here that Mr. Viereck utilized certain Congressmen for free dissemination of his anti-British material, and had their assistance in getting into the Congressional Record.

Said to be named in the Grand Jury records are Stephen A. Day, (R) of Illinois, Congressman-at-large; Rush D. Holt, former Democratic Senator from West Virginia, and Ernest Lundeen, the late Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota, killed in an airplane crash in August, 1940.

Mr. Viereck prepared, wrote, revised and edited documents and manuscripts for members of both Houses of Congress, it is charged.

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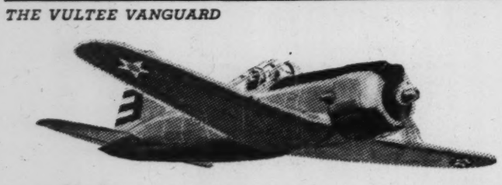

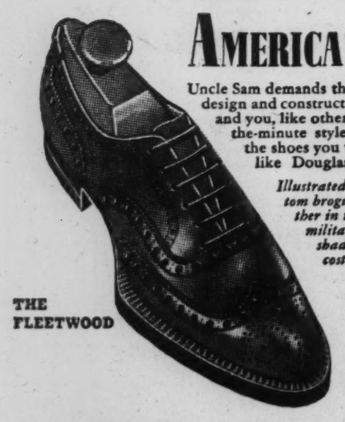

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Wonders of Research: Oxyetcetc...

Which is another way of saying that this is an age of plastics and more plastics.

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you wish to make a plastic, chemists say, simply mix a few drops of formaldehyde and phenol (a compound from coal tar), add a catalyst (a substance to assist the chemical reaction) then heat well and out comes—oxybenzylmethyleneglycolanhydride. If that word is too difficult to pronounce you may call it the stuff of which telephone receivers and countless other plastics are being made to fill needs in America's defense industries and in everyday living.

Defense demands have speeded up the annual production of plastics in the United States to 160,000,000 pounds, and a new plastic is now being produced every year as contrasted to a former rate of one every 15 or 20 years. Besides making an important contribution to defense needs, plastics are helping to relieve the strain upon many critical materials used in non-defense products.

Already an American may live his day with plastics, from the time he ties his plastic-tipped shoe laces in the morning until he turns off the plastic light switch at night. As a matter of course he combs his hair with a comb of plastic and brushes his teeth with a toothbrush of which both handle and bristles are plastic. He cut his breakfast grapefruit with an all-plastic knife, listens to the morning news radiocast from a radio housed in a plastic case, and drives to work in a car that has over 200 plastic parts.

Why Not Plastic Trains?

At the office he writes with a plastic pen, types on plastic keys and notices that the office girls are wearing belts, necklaces and bracelets of the same material. Add to these golf tees, saxophone reeds, doorknobs, house numbers, highway reflectors, transparent boxes, buttons, scuffless shoe heels, lampshades and water-resistant tennis racquet strings.

With such products already realized, the chemist recently asked, "Why not an automobile of plastic?" Then Henry Ford built one. Now he is asking, "Why not plastic trains and boats as well?" In this early dawn of Plastics Age, only the surface has been scratched in the possibilities of these solid manmade materials.

The progress of plastics is dependent not upon the availability of suitable substance, but rather upon the development of new methods for forming them to desired shapes and a reduction of their cost as compared with other materials such as wood, steel, and concrete, according to E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, a leading producer.

In spite of their ubiquitousness plastics are yet to be satisfactorily defined. One popular definition is: "A material which, while being processed, can be pushed into almost any desired shape and can then retain that shape." But this would include rubber, glass, steel and even ice cream, none of which is a plastic. Perhaps the best plan is to let the chemist label each new substance as he makes it.

Two Types

At any rate plastics are classified into two types, depending on physical properties. These are (1) thermoplastic materials which soften upon being heated and become solid again when cooled, and (2) thermosetting plastics which are definitely altered in chemical composition during the process of molding under heat or pressure.

Plastics may also be classified according to their chemical source. The 18 or so known basic types fall into four general fields: cellulose plastics, protein plastics, natural resin and synthetic resin plastics.

Cellulose nitrate is the classic example of the first type. Formed from cotton linters—the short fibers next to the seed in a cotton boll—the cellulose is treated with mixed nitric and sulphuric acids to produce pyroxylin. This mixture, with the addition of camphor, alcohol and color as desired, become a dough-like substance which is rolled, baked and polished; then it emerges as sheets, rods and tubes ready for the fabrication of finished products by various manufacturers.

Date Back to 1890

Protein plastics date back to 1890, when Dr. Adolph Spitteler of Hamburg, Germany, wanted to make a white "blackboard" for classroom use. He mixed sour milk with formaldehyde and got a casin plastic—a shiny, hornlike substance, the father of many a modern button and buckle. Later research showed that this type of plastic could also be produced from soya beans, coffee beans, peanuts and lignin from wood. Formaldehyde, an indispensable ingredient in most of these processes, is made commercially from methyl alcohol, produced from carbon monoxide and hydrogen—or basically, from coal, air and water.

Resins, both natural and synthetic, take in quite a lot of territory. An example of a natural resin is lac, secreted by a little red scale insect (Tachardia lacca) that sucks the sap of trees and converts it into a protective covering for itself. Lac, hand-picked from the bark of trees in India, upon being refined and dissolved in a suitable solvent, forms shellac. Dr. Leo Baekeland, in 1907, was investigating the mysteries of this rather cumbersome natural process when he combined formaldehyde and phenol with the aid of alkali and heat and the result was a synthetic resin, the basis of the first phenolic plastic whose 33-letter name was mentioned in the first paragraph.

Whoever needs a new eye-appealing, functional material for a new product, whether bathroom fixture, cockpit enclosure for an airplane, or automobile steering wheel, has a wide range of materials from which to choose.

du Pont

Coal + Air + Water = Plastics

Upper: Nylon, one of most recently developed synthetic products, made from coal, air and water, is shown as it is being fed in the form of flakes into a hopper of a spinning machine where it is melted and extruded into filaments. Center: Operator tying nylon hanks in preparation for cutting the filaments into short bristle lengths which are later fed into automatic machines for bristling hair brushes. Lower: The finished products—brushes with handles and frames made of clear, transparent plastic Lucite, and bristles made from nylon.

'Age of Plastics'

The time has come, the chemist said,
To talk of many things;
Of paper clips, umbrella tips,
And combs and teething rings.
Of ladies' wraps and bottle caps
And toys and button hooks,
Of banjo picks and knitting "sticks"
And clasps on pocketbooks.
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U. S. Wire Taps for Protection

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle said yesterday that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was ready to use wire tapping in cases involving espionage, sabotage, or kidnaping.

Speaking at his first press conference since taking the oath as Attorney General on Sept. 12, Mr. Biddle disclosed in response to questions that a one-time flat prohibition against use of wire taps by the Justice Department had been relaxed by his predecessor, Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme Court, to cover national defense and kidnaping cases, and that he would follow Mr. Jackson's policy.

Asked whether he contemplated any important changes in his official staff, with specific reference to Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI, and Thurman Arnold, chief of the antitrust division, Mr. Biddle said that Mr. Hoover "certainly will stay" and that there was no intention of Mr. Arnold leaving.

Mr. Biddle said that as a matter of policy the Justice Department would study "with the greatest" care cases involving freedom of expression. He said that a line would be drawn between the mere expression of opinion and incitement to action.

Mr. Biddle also said that the Justice Department would "act as promptly as we can" in disposing of the deportation proceedings pending against Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. labor leader. "I do not propose to cut any corners, however, and Mr. Bridges is not going to be treated any differently from any other case."

He expressed the belief that the case, which now is pending before the Immigration Board of Appeals, would reach him in two months or less. He declared that "the ultimate responsibility is on me and I intend to take it."

Charles B. Sears, retired member of the New York Court of Appeals, sitting as an inspector for the Immigration Service, recommended recently that Mr. Bridges, native Australian, be deported on the grounds that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Alleged Nazi Agent Viereck Freed on Bail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—George Sylvester Viereck, who was arrested here yesterday following his indictment by the Federal Grand Jury of the District of Columbia investigating Nazi activity in the United States, is today free on a $15,000 bail bond and headed for Washington to answer the indictment tomorrow. If convicted, Mr. Viereck, a naturalized American citizen, described by William Power Maloney, special assistant to the Attorney General, as "one of the most serious menaces in this country," faces a penalty of 10 years.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Isaac Platt here yesterday, Mr. Maloney asked a bail bond of $20,000, which was ordered. Soon thereafter, however, Daniel F. Cohalan, Jr., and Emil Morisini, Viereck counsel, went before Judge Samuel Mandelbaum and urged reduction of the bail, declaring that their client's "roots" were here. Judge Mandelbaum then fixed bail at $15,000 over Mr. Maloney's objections and characterization of Mr. Viereck as "the top-ranking German propagandist in this country."

After acceptance of the $15,000 bail bond, Mr. Viereck handed newspaper reporters at the Federal Building a long typewritten statement in which he declared that if he had worked for war as he had worked for peace he would not now stand indicted. He would welcome a trial by jury "under normal conditions," he added, but declared that "under the spell of war psychosis it is possible for any Government department to destroy a man's fortune and reputation and rob him of his liberty."

Protests Love for America

Mr. Viereck declared his "love for America" and charged that his indictment was "only an instance in the perfidious plot to smother and smear all opposition to the arbitrary forces cunningly at work to destroy the America we know and love."

Mr. Maloney declared that Mr. Viereck had received from the German Government as much as $40,000 in one year to carry on his propaganda work in the United States. In this work, it was charged, he used several fictitious names and controlled and financed Flanders Hall, Inc., a Scotch Plains, N. J., publishing house, through which about 30 books were published and distributed. Most of these were violently anti-British.

Mr. Viereck is known throughout the United States as the chief proponent of German "culture" and Teutonic world leadership. He was the chief German propagandist here during the World War, when he edited The Fatherland magazine.

Born in Munich

He was born in Munich, Germany, the grandson of William Viereck, who had emigrated to the United States in 1848. George Sylvester came to New York when he was 11 years old and was educated here, having been graduated from City College in 1906. He returned to Germany in 1911 as the First Exchange Lecturer on American poetry at the University of Berlin. It was on his return to the United States that he established The Fatherland. After the war, he went to Doorn to visit the Kaiser, and their relationship has colored much of his writing between the first and second world wars.

Early in 1920, Mr. Viereck, while on a trip to Germany, saw Adolf Hitler as "a tremendous force in Germany's future." He returned here following the Beer Hall Putsch and wrote an article called, "Hitler, the Human Explosive," which ended with the assertion, "if he lives, Hitler, for better or for worse, is sure to make history." When Mr. Viereck could find no market for this article, he printed it in his own magazine.

Mr. Viereck has been almost constantly under fire recently for alleged un-American activities.

N. Y. Women's City Club Opens Its New Rooms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Prominent city officials, civic group representatives, and women leaders attended the opening of the new clubrooms of the Women's City Club at 55 West Forty-fourth Street here Oct. 7. The opening also signalized start of the 1941-'42 season of Club activities.

'Battle of Atlantic' Seen Swinging Definitely to British

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Indications multiplied today that Britain is winning the upper hand in the vital "Battle of the Atlantic" while Adolf Hitler concentrates on the war in Russia.

Secrecy shrouds whatever naval measures have been taken against the German submarines and airplanes athwart the Atlantic supply routes between the United States and the British Isles, but the result is apparent from recent developments.

In fact, Lord Woolton, British Minister of Food, told the House of Lords in London yesterday in so many words that "we have been getting the better of the enemy in the Atlantic—a task in which we are now receiving most valuable American aid." This was demonstrated, he said, by the fact that the British now hold reserves of bulky commodities, such as wheat and sugar, which make the heaviest demands on shipping.

Likewise Harry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease Co-ordinator, was reported to have told the conference of Congressional leaders at the White House considering revision of the Neutrality Act that on the whole supplies from this country now were reaching Britain safely.

And hearings on the new Lend-Lease appropriation made public yesterday disclosed that Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission had testified that Germany would fail to block delivery of Lend-Lease supplies unless sinkings were increased to a point "greater than they have ever been before in the history of the World."

Although Admiral Land said that 25 per cent of the world's 1939 shipping "now is in Davy Jones's locker," he declared that the United States could build 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons of ships in 1942 and 1943 "and there is no record of continuous losses greater than that, with the possible exception of the submarine sinkings for a month or two during the last war."

Significance was seen also in the reduction of war risk insurance rates on British and Allied cargoes from the Western Hemisphere to Portugal and Gibraltar, ordered yesterday by the American Marine Insurance Underwriters, and Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes's announcement that "due to greatly diminished sinkings," Britain soon might release 10 to 15 American tankers which had been diverted to her service.

But while the Atlantic situation appeared more favorable for Britain at present, Mr. Hopkins and other officials have warned that it is impossible to foresee what the future situation may be. The Administration's plans for arming American merchant ships obviously reflect a determination to clinch whatever advantage has been gained so far.

New British Torpedo

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Great Britain has developed a highly secret, new type torpedo which will be manufactured in the United States with money from the second Lease-Lend Fund.

All details about the new underwater projectile are carefully guarded, but its manufacture will require special productive facilities.

Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, gave a House Appropriations subcommittee some information about the new torpedo, but indicated that production could not be started for almost a year.

Although there has been no hint as to how the secret new torpedo would differ from those already in use, naval officials long have talked of the need for torpedoes which would be invisible when fired—that is, which would not leave the wake of telltale air bubbles which sometimes gives surface ships enough warning to enable them to maneuver out of the way.

Another criticism of present-day torpedoes is that those fired by compressed air produce a large air bubble on leaving the submarine. When this bubble reaches the surface, it guides destroyers and other anti-submarine craft to the submarine's position for a depth charge attack.

Some naval authorities, warning against underestimting the German U-boat menace because of the recent decline in ship sinkings, have suggested that the Nazis may have developed a torpedo that eliminates those objectionable features.

Disclosure of the order for the new British torpedo together with the indication that it differs widely from those now in use led to conjecture that the British, too, may have solved those problems.

In his Lease-Lend appropriation testimony, Admiral Blandy disclosed that the Navy was negotiating for another plant to make torpedoes of the type already in use by the U. S. Navy, to supplement the production of the existing torpedo plants at Newport, R. I., and Alexandria, Va.

When asked by committee members whether any of the new type of torpedo would be made at the projected plant, Admiral Blandy replied:

"No, sir; that torpedo has not reached the stage of development where we would attempt to make any of that type now." The answer indicated that the U. S. Navy intended to wait until the new torpedo proved itself under combat conditions.

Admiral Blandy disclosed that the new torpedoes would be made at civilian plants rather than in naval plants and said that a great deal of the material needed still had to be ordered and certain new subcontractors might have to be brought into the picture.

Teacher Transfers Form N. Y. Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—A warning that 10 court actions contesting the right of the Board of Education to transfer a teacher to any subject other than that for which she is licensed may result in the dismissal of 1,100 regularly employed high school teachers was voiced Oct. 8 by Theodore Fred Kuper, Law Secretary of the Board.

Persons on eligible teaching lists hold that the Board must make all appointments from these rolls, and cannot shift regular teachers into subjects for which they are not licensed. Four appeals on this policy have been taken before the New York State Commissioner of Education, who has not yet handed down a ruling.

Mr. Kuper said that the Board was acting for "humane and social" reasons to avoid the ouster of its teachers. To oust teachers and take new ones on from the eligible lists would be contrary to public good, he held.

The situation arises from the sharp drop in enrollment with many teachers left without classes to teach in their qualified subjects. The Board has been transferring some of them to other classes, and has been able thus far to absorb all regular teachers.

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Canadian National Income Paces History by New High

OTTAWA, Oct. 9 (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics says the national income in Canada in the first eight months of 1941 was $3,446,000,000, compared with $3,118,000,000 in the same period of 1940, the rise of 10.5 per cent or $328,000,000 being a reflection of wartime industrial stimulation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — When J. L. Ilsley, Ilsley, Minister of Finance, estimated that Canada's national income would reach something like $5,900,000,000 this year, many Canadian experts thought he was being too optimistic. The latest figures for the first eight months of the year indicate that Mr. Ilsley's calculations will prove conservative. Canada is rolling up not only the largest income in its history but probably the largest for any nation of its size in history.

In terms of all goods and services Canada will produce $6,000,000,000 in this fiscal year, the Government now believes. Month by month production of all sorts has been climbing until by midsummer it had reached $447,500,000. Seven months produced over $3,000,000,000 and the monthly output is still rising.

In each month the current figure has been largely in excess of the corresponding figure in 1940. Thus in January, 1941, income was calculated at $421,700,000 as against $404,900,000 a year ago. By July, the last month for which figures are complete, income was $447,500,000 as against $420,600,000 in 1940.

The revolutionary change in Canada's economy represented in these figures can best be understood by a comparison with prewar income. In 1938, Canada's income was $3,800,000,000. In the current fiscal year it will be at least $2,200,000,000 greater, a gain of about 60 per cent.

Astounding Fact

In financial terms this is astounding. In physical terms it means new factories, new towns, new armament processes. It also means that employment in Canada is now 22 per cent ahead of 1940 and all Canada's normal labor supplies have been absorbed. It means, in fact, the greatest boom in Canada's history.

But it is not like the other booms Canada has known. It does not mean, in the end, that Canada is going to be any richer, that the average man is going to have any more goods than during the immediate pre-war years. On the contrary, he will have less.

If the Canadian people could keep for themselves the national income of $6,000,000,000 they would be richer than ever before, richer, perhaps, than any people in the world. Unfortunately, a large part of the new income is lost to them. It represents guns not butter.

The increase in the national income will be about $2,200,000,000. The increase in Canada's expenditures through war alone will absorb all that, and more. Altogether, the Federal Government is spending something between $2,700,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 this year, the total amount not yet known. Before the war it spent about $500,000,000. Thus, all the increases in national income is being channeled off for the war, going into weapons which the public cannot use, or into military service which, though essential, produces nothing consumable.

Continual Increase

That is the picture now, but it is changing. The war program is increasing constantly and at a greater rate than the national income. It is obvious, therefore, that a still larger proportion of the total income must go to the state in the future.

The Canadian household is only beginning now to feel the effects of this process. While the Government long ago contracted the bills of the present war effort, it has only started now to pay them in large volume. This autumn, in fact, marks the beginning of the pinch on the taxpayer, for it is now that he begins, if he is wise, to meet his next year's income tax, by advance installments. Throughout the nation today men and women are paying money regularly each month on the taxes due next spring so that they may avoid penalties and interest payments.

This means that the Government is syphoning off in a vast stream the increase in the national income, and using it to pay for the war. Up to now Canada has enjoyed a war boom and the best times it has known certainly since 1929 and perhaps at any time. Now the preliminary and process of mobilization and expansion is over. The harder process of sustaining the new program of war production is beginning. The bills are coming in and must be met.

Poorer in Goods

Thus, though the nation is producing at a volume which would have been thought impossible before the war, the nation as a whole will be poorer in consumable goods.

But, on the other hand, the position of many Canadians will be definitely better than it has been for the last 12 years. Everyone who wants a job will have one and the very poor will have more money than in the past. This will be balanced by a drastic reduction in the living standards of every Canadian family above the lowest income groups. No reasonably prosperous family can pay the present income taxes, carry its share of war loans and still live as it lived before the war.

The Government's greatest job in public relations and propaganda is to explain to the average Canadian, who is hazy about economics, why he must be poorer when the nation, to all appearances, is richer and more active than ever. During the next few months this job of public information will be tackled in a big way.

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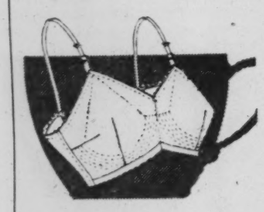

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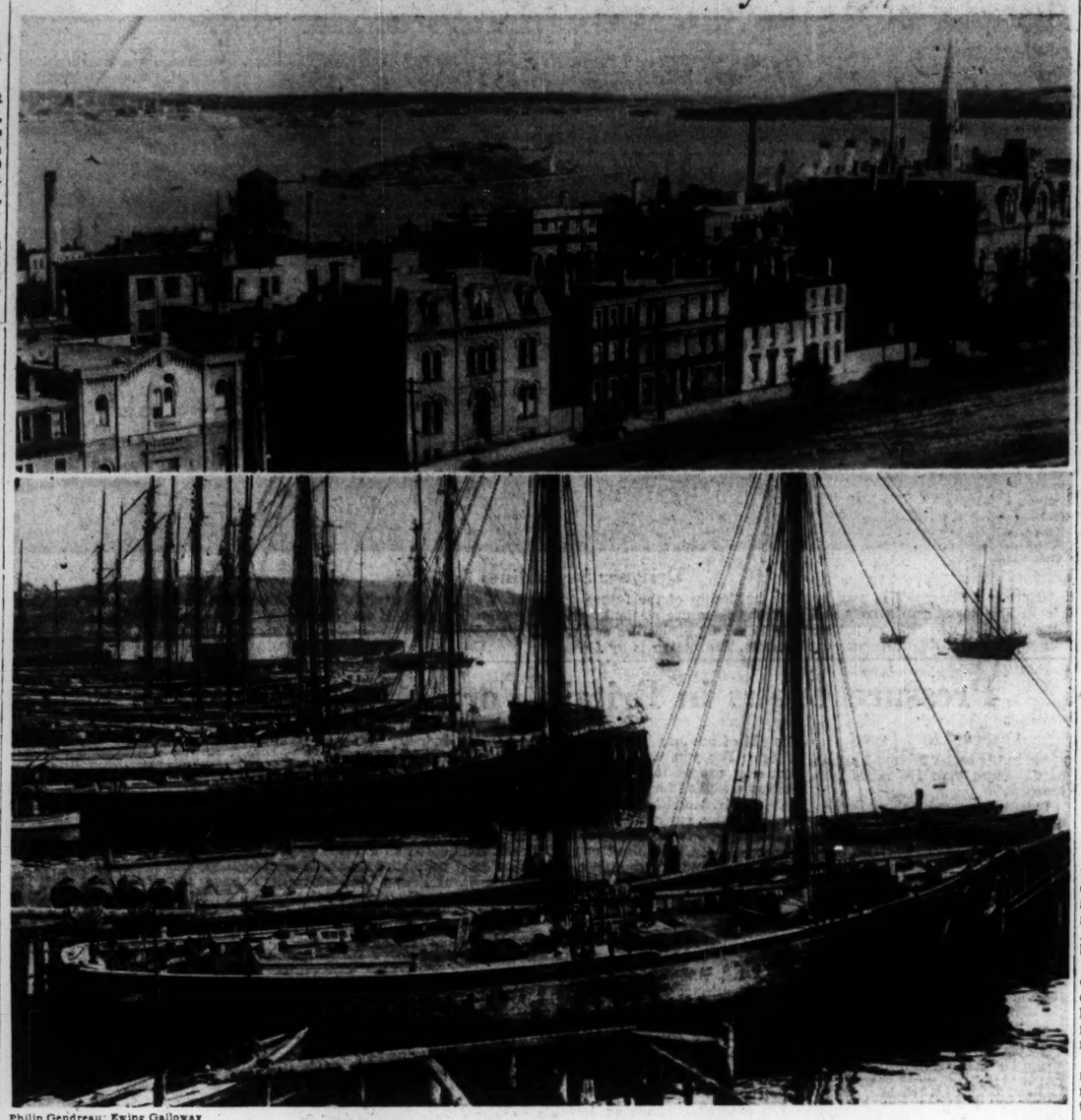

Philip Gendreau; Ewing Galloway

Key Points in Nova Scotia's Heroic Effort

Top: View of the main street of Halifax, showing Halifax Harbor, where large convoys form before sailing for Britain. Halifax is the base of the Royal Canadian Navy. Bottom: Harbor at Lunenburg, now also busily engaged in wartime shipping.

Halifax: Canada's Main Link To Empire's War on Naziism

By William Henry Chamberlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—One senses the war in Halifax more keenly than in any other town on the American continent. For this old port on the southern coast of Nova Scotia is a main link in the chain of communication that unites Canada with the British Isles.

Huge convoys, including 60, 80, sometimes even 100 ships, form in its protected harbor, where at one time there were no less than 2,000,000 tons of shipping, more than one would find in New York Harbor, in the ten square miles of anchorage.

The ships which are the indispensable means of keeping up the flow of supplies and munitions to the United Kingdom are painted a dull gray. On some of the larger merchantmen one can see catapults placed on the decks to afford a take-off for fighter airplanes which are taken along. This launching of an airplane from a ship is a hazardous business; but the presence of a fighting airplane can sometimes make the difference of survival or destruction to a ship that is threatened by Nazi bombers. The mere presence of the catapult, it is believed, sometimes has the effect of scaring off enemy bombers.

Army Transport

One former passenger steamer is now being used as a troop carrier. Its presence recently in Halifax might indicate a new stage in the steady process of transporting overseas the Canadian Army, which now has more than 100,000 men in the southeastern part of England, ready to serve as part of the spearhead of the offensive which would be hurled against any German landing force.

Many of the merchantmen in Halifax have experienced narrow escapes; some that struggle into port after sustaining damage from submarine or air attacks are under repair in the Halifax shipyards. There is a shortage of skilled labor in this industry and there are rumors that some of the well-known ship craftsmen of the Valley of the Clyde may be brought over to Canada, where building and repair operations can be carried on with less likelihood of bombing interruptions.

A sense of being closer to the line of fire is conveyed as soon as one enters a hotel room in Halifax. One is warned not to mention "ships or ship movements, aircraft, troops, war industries or the weather during long distance telephone converstations." Another notice reads as follows: "Caution. To conform with Air Raid Precautions, guests will please make sure that all lighting is extinguished during their absence from their rooms."

Practice Blackout

Practice blackouts are more frequent in Halifax than in any other Canadian city and coast defense preparations are more elaborate. Forts cover the city. Heavy guns are designed to engage any hostile raider far at sea and prevent an approach to the harbor.

This harbor, with the precious ships which are always at anchor there, also has its inner defenses. No ship may enter until it has been thoroughly recognized and authorized to pass and impatient skippers find that disregard of this ruling brings a warning shot from a fort. Huge searchlights play for many miles around the approaches of the harbor.

Halifax is well watched and well protected from the air. On the opposite side of the channel which leads to the Inner Basin, or main harbor, is one of Canada's largest air bases, equipped with Catalina flying boats, Hudson bomber airplanes and Grummon fighters.

Unlike most of the many flying fields that are scattered all over Canada from coast to coast the purpose of this one is not training, but operations. It is manned by a personnel of approximately 2,500, with the usual proportion of about seven men on the ground to one in the air. The main work of this base is to patrol the seas east and north of Halifax, as far as Labrador and Newfoundland.

Canada's Naval Base

Halifax is also the base of the Royal Canadian Navy, which numbers more than 250 ships and an enlisted force of almost 25,000. The ships are all of the lighter types, mostly destroyers and corvettes. The corvette, a product of the present war, is about half the size of a destroyer, carries a crew of 65 and mounts lighter guns. It is much easier to build than a destroyer and is almost equally effective in hunting down submarines.

Halifax is the bottleneck through which Canada pours its reinforcements of men and supplies to England.

No precautions are being overlooked in this normally rather quiet old town, with its strong British atmosphere, which has now been transformed into a beehive of activity.

Nazi Troops Kill 90 More In Battling Serb Insurgents

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 9 (AP)—At least 90 persons have been killed in new mountain battles between a German Army punitive expedition equipped with flame throwers, and Serbian insurgent bands, dispatches from Belgrade reported late yesterday.

The German expedition was said to have executed hundreds of Serbs, but to have met fierce resistance in some areas. Fighting from village to village, the Germans were met at times by bands numbering as many as 500 men, it was said.

One large band was said to have attacked a village near the Morava River in the eastern part of Nazi-occupied Serbia, in old Yugoslavia.

After several hours of fighting the insurgents were said to have been routed. The Belgrade newspaper Novo Vreme said 31 men were killed, 80 wounded, and 17 taken prisoner.

Another report described battles at Sikola between important formations of Communists and insurgents and the Serbian Regular Army. Twenty-seven Communists were said to have been killed and four taken prisoner.

The insurgents were reported to have had automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, bicycles, a radio station, and even typewriters.

The Budapest Radio reported 32 persons executed in Yugoslavia for participation in Communist activities. One correspondent reported that the German commander executed as many as 60 at a time.

At Javanika, which the guerillas held for several days, German flame throwers went into action before the town was cleared.

In a battle of several hours near Rovanik, 24 rebels were reported killed.

The Germans were reported dropping leaflets and maps to deny rebel propaganda that the Russians had advanced to the Danube and would cross soon into Serbia.

It was also reported in Budapest that the Croat Government decided today to introduce forced labor on the model of the system used in Germany, a dispatch from Zagreb reported.

Woollcott in London, Brings Own 'Time'

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Alexander Woollcott, radio broadcaster, kept his friends waiting to see him until 1 p. m. yesterday because he insists he is still operating on Eastern Standard Time, regardless of what the clocks say here.

When he finally got up he distributed lipsticks, silk stockings, razor blades, and other American luxury items to his theatrical and literary acquaintances.

Mr. Woollcott arrived in England Tuesday night by steamer. He crossed by boat rather than confine his luggage and his portly person to limited plane accommodations.

Hurled Egg Hits Over Wheeler's Head

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 9 (AP)—An spattered at the feet of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, as he delivered an address last night in the Tucson High School Auditorium.

Near the end of his speech some booing was heard as he urged opposition to President Roosevelt's foreign policy. The egg, thrown from the balcony, struck a curtain above Mr. Wheeler's head and fell beside him.

"The American Navy has not been used at any time in our history against any nation at war with another to deliver or to insure delivery of contraband of war to a belligerent," he said.

Net Preservative Helps Fishermen In British Columbia

OTTAWA, Oct. 9 (CP)—A new means of preserving nets, expected to result in important savings to Canadian sea and inland fishermen, has been found by two British Columbia natural scientists, the National Research Council has announced.

Dr. R. H. Clark, head of the Department of Chemistry at the University of British Columbia, and G. Cave-Browne-Cave, formerly at the University and now Chief Analyst for the British Columbia Mines Department, treated nets with a solution based on chlorinated rubber.

Commercial fishermen who tested the nets in British Columbia water have reported that they were easier to handle and remained clean and easy to wash. Knots did not slip. The treated nets had no repellent effect on the fish.

The Fisheries Department has estimated the total value of gill nets used in Canada during 1940 was $5,741,000. Nets of average size cost from $100 to $150 each while larger nets may cost as much as $10,000.

Annual depreciation is marked. In some localities nets last only four to six weeks. In others they may last for a season or even two.

U. S. and Canadian Tax Issues Topic Of Ottawa Parley

OTTAWA, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Prime Minister's office announced last night that "substantial progress" has been made in conferences between Canadian and United States officials on tax problems arising out of fiscal legislation of the two countries.

The statement said the discussions are expected to be resumed shortly in Washington.

One spokesman said the basic problem under consideration is the income tax legislation of the two countries and, incidentally, the excess profits tax.

"We are studying various methods of relieving the taxpayer from the oppressive effects of double taxation where income tax legislation of the two countries overlaps and thereby imposes an unfair burden," he said.

United States representatives at the conference were Eldon P. King, Special Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; H. R. Turkel, State Department, and Lewis Clark of the United States Legation here. They met officials of the Canadian Departments of External Affairs, Finance and National Revenue and the Canadian Legation in Washington.

British Prepared to Take Heavy Toll of Nazi Raiders

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Pile, chief of British antiaircraft defenses, predicted today that if the Nazi Air Force resumed night raids in force this winter its losses would be twice those of last winter.

General Pile's prediction came as bad flying weather extended raidless night to make the longest period of inactivity in offensive British aerial operations since the start of the German-Russian campaign.

General Pile said antiaircraft fire efficiency had increased between 15 and 30-fold since September, 1940. He reported guns and searchlights had been more favorably situated and that the men were better trained in the use of radio location finders. In addition, he said, Britain has obtained more secret devices to deal with aerial invaders.

There was no hint of the nature of these devices.

Meanwhile, it was made known that the last British night raid over the Continent was the night of Oct. 3, when German-occupied Rotterdam was one of the principal targets.

A year ago the German Air Force was striking hard at Britain, even when weather conditions were foul.

British sources said, however, that, although they keenly desired to intensify the attack upon German objectives as a means of helping Russia, it was futile at a time when power must be used to the best advantage to risk heavy losses without compensating results.

Trawler Sinks Sub

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—A British trawler, the Lady Shirley, was credited today with shelling and sinking a German submarine in a spirited battle at sea with what the Admiralty called a "larger and better equipped adversary."

"After having been hit by several four-inch shells, the U-boat crew held their hands above their heads and shouted that they surrendered," the Admiralty announced.

The submarine sank almost immediately and the Lady Shirley rescued 44 survivors, who were taken to Gibraltar as prisoners.

King George VI approved the award of the Distinguished Service Order to Lieut. Commander A. H. Callaway, Commander of the trawler in the engagement.

The Lady Shirley was on patrol when the U-boat was sighted on the surface, the Admiralty declared.

The U-boat immediately dived and the trawler attacked with depth charges which forced the submarine to the surface.

U. S. Fliers Decorated

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Flight Lieut. Chesley Gordon Peterson, of Santaquin, Utah, and Flying Officer Gregory Augustus Daymond, of Nuys, Calif., both members of the American Eagle Squadron, have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "gallantry in operations," the Air Ministry announced today.

The two fighter pilots, first of the American squadron to be decorated, received their awards on the personal recommendation of Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fighter Command.

An Air Ministry spokesman said formal citations of actions for which the awards were granted would be available this afternoon.

U. S. Planes Win

CAIRO, Oct. 9 (AP) — South African pilots flying American-made Glenn Martin bombers were reported yesterday to have beaten off unscathed an attack by the newest German fighters in the first

In a 10-minute engagement over

In a 10 minute engagement over Capuzzo, on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier, the bomber pilots were credited with sending one of the newest type of Messerschmitt 109's down in flames and damaging another so badly that it probably never reached its base.

The South Africans were returning from a raid when the German fighters attacked.

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Hillman Must Explain Delay In Awarding Low Housing Bid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman, announced yesterday that Sidney Hillman, Associate OPM Director, would be summoned before the Senate Defense Investigating Committee to explain why a contract had not been let to the low bidder on a Wayne County, Mich., housing project.

Senator Truman told reporters he had been assured by Federal Works Administration officials that no action would be taken to reject the bid of the P. J. Currier Lumber Company of Detroit—whose offer to construct the project was low by $431,000—until Mr. Hillman had been heard.

John Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, previously had testified that the award was held up because of the fear of OPM officials that the letting of a contract to the Currier Company, employer of C. I. O. labor, might cause "repercussions" within the A. F. of L.

"We are going to find out what the Government's labor policies are on this defense housing program," Senator Truman said. "If these contracts are going to be let on the square, they should be given to the qualified low bidder."

"They will have to produce a more valid reason for delaying this contract than they have thus far," he commented.

Senator Truman said the Committee had no desire to stir up strife between unions or to disturb amicable labor relations, but was interested merely in seeing that the Government got its money's worth in defense construction.

Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia told the House that denial of a contract to the Currier Company would constitute "the most bold, brazen and outrageous effort to defraud the United States Government" that he had ever heard.

Mr. Smith charged that there was a "conspiracy" between the OPM and A. F. of L. to obtain a "monopoly" on defense construction work through the signing of a "stabilization" agreement last July 22.

He suggested that a federal grand jury look into the circumstances surrounding the delay in awarding the Currier contract.

Pursuit Planes Put On Assembly Line

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 9 (AP)—Three new American interceptor pursuit planes whipped across an equally new airport here yesterday, their wing tips leaving vapor trails in the autumn air, to signalize the start of quantity production of a novel airplane in a freshly-constructed factory.

The planes, known as Bell Airacobras, flew so fast their wings precipitated moisture in the air. Vapor trails ordinarily are deposited behind planes in flight only by exhaust gases.

The flight was part of a demonstration offered newspapermen by Lawrence D. Bell, President of Bell Aircraft Corporation, in emphasizing the production capacity of the Niagara Falls plant. It will supplement and eventually exceed the production of the older factory in Buffalo.

Bell, whose monthly output is on the Government restricted list, has introduced a new version of "on-line" automobile-type production to airplane making.

While nothing like Detroit mass production has been or will be achieved because of the complexity of aircraft manufacture, the Bell assembly lines are geared to chains sunk in the floor and moving an inch a minute.

Workmen must complete operations assigned to them in a given time as the machines they work on move down the line toward completion.

The factory rolls a certain number of planes out the door each day for test-flying with clocklike regularity.

Another General Out

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The War Department said today that Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell had been relieved of command of the 44th National Guard Division, composed largely of New Jersey and New York troops, now engaged in war games in the Carolinas.

There was no explanation and additional details were withheld as last week when the commander of the 43rd Division, made up of New England troops, likewise was relieved.

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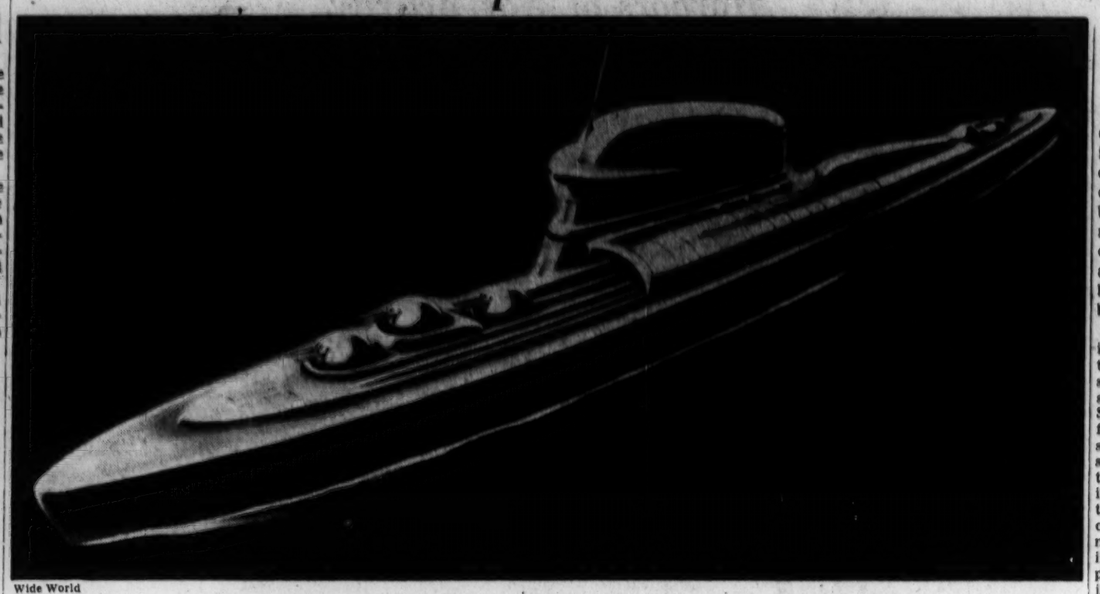
Battleship of the Future



Wide World

Designer Streamlines the Navy

Here is a designer's idea of how the battleship of the future will look. The decks, gun turrets and superstructure are streamlined so that the ship will offer no flat surfaces to enemy projectiles and will be much faster than present naval vessels. The design is by George H. Walker of Detroit who styles new models of automobiles. This design is displayed as part of the Navy's exhibit at the Michigan State Fair.

Pressure Grows in Britain For Attack on Nazis in West

Continued from Page 1

speed in the sector around Vyazma, hardly more than 100 miles from Moscow.

It is not so much the attainment of these objectives by German forces that causes grave concern here, as the indications that the swift Nazi advances, penetrating several weak spots in the Russian lines, have thrust through with such speed as to make it almost inevitable that large portions of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's and Marshal Semeon Budenny's armies have been unable to withdraw in time.

Disorganization Feared

In well-informed quarters here the prevailing views are that, while German territorial gains are not of themselves decisive, and would not be even if they were extended to include Moscow, Kharkov and Rostov, the breaking up of the hitherto solid Russian resistance would, on the other hand, be of the greatest gravity. Some signs of a certain amount of such Soviet disorganization is worrying observers.

Despite concern over the less favorable outlook on the Russian front, however, there is no tendency to take a blackly pessimistic view and there is no evidence so far of any intention to make a major move in the west now that Hitler is involved up to the hilt in the east.

The official attitude still appears to be based on a determination to send Russia as much aid in the way of supplies, tanks, and planes as can be sparec as quickly as possible; but no large-scale activity, such as big raids along the continental coast, appears to be envisaged at present.

In part, at least, the reason given for the present absence of any massive response to the Soviet plea for action now by Britain in the west, is sufficient equipment. For this reason, moves in the United States aimed at modification or repeal of the Neutrality Act are being followed with intense interest here.

Partners in War

One sign of the great importance which the British Government attaches to more American help is found in a radiocast to the United States, Oct. 8, by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security. He told Americans: "Frankly the time has gone by when we can thank you for your aid as if it were not more than a friendly gesture. We accept it as one partner may accept the aid of another in the thick of a fight. For you are in this fight and you are in it for your own sakes as well as for the rest of the world." Mr. Morrison concluded his radiocast by saying: "In Eastern Europe a new front calls ever more insistently for the fullest support, which you and we can give. . . . Naziism must be destroyed. Nothing less than the mightiest efforts American industry can put forth will destroy it."

Ambassador John Winant, in a speech in Edinburgh, where he received the freedom of the city, gave what might be regarded as an answer to Mr. Morrison's appeal. He quoted as expressing his own deep convictions a statement by Sergeant York at the grave of the unknown American soldier on last Memorial Day: "By our victory in the last war we won a lease on liberty, not a deed to it. Now after 23 years Adolf Hitler tells me that the lease is expiring, and after the manner of all leases I have the privilege of fighting to renew it or letting it go by default. I choose to renew it, and I have no doubt but that the American people choose likewise."

Nazis Claim Soviet Armies 'Shattered'

Continued from Page 1

into the battle division after division. The Russians say their units are putting up a fierce resistance and striking heavy blows at the enemy.

In a terrible chaos on two ill-defined and shifting fronts, German advances were acknowledged by the Russians here and there. But they were achieved, said Soviet military dispatches, at immense cost to the invaders—including more than 500 tanks destroyed—and by rushing up great new bodies of armored troops and infantry and fresh squadrons of dive bombers for this supreme test of the war in the East.

No major break-through, said the Russians, had been achieved.

Marshal Timoshenko, defender of the Capital, appeared to be fighting now to hold if possible but at all cost to destroy.

A single Red infantry division charging heedlessly with flaming bottles of gasoline was credited with exploding more than 300 German tanks; hundreds more were said to have been smashed by Soviet artillery fire and Soviet bombers along with uncounted armored cars, trucks and troop transports.

Moscow generally took the position that it was Hitler's last and greatest lunge before the onset of winter and that the German Command was ready to write a frightful casualty roll rather than be balked in the coming snows.

Russian Successes

While the situation in this greatest of theaters was acknowledged to be critical, continued and major Russian successes were reported from the Leningrad and Odessa fronts.

The Germans have announced two great encirclements, one at Bryansk and the other in the Vyazma region, about 130 miles apart.

These huge maneuvers were launched by a secret order of the day just one week ago after long, careful planning, Dr. Dietrich said.

In the order to the soldiers of the Eastern Front, he said, Hitler told them the "deadliest blow" would be dealt to Russia and that it also would be a decisive blow against Britain, removing its last Continental foothold.

Dr. Dietrich predicted that Russia would speak of restoration of her armies but he declared this would be "military dilettantism."

The Soviet Union had military leaders only insofar as they commanded vast masses of men but there never was any leadership, he said.

Dr. Dietrich predicted also that Russia would contrast the vastness of its territory with the region actually occupied by Germany as proof that the German conquest was not so great after all.

Of that, he said, "once the armed forces of Russia are annihilated, the rest is easy."

Soviet Reports Challenged

Dr. Dietrich challenged the Russian communiques and military reports.

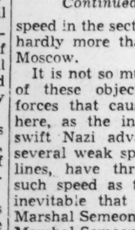
"Take for instance the much-publicized Timoshenko," the press chief averred. "He never launched anything that can be given the name of offensive.

"Wherever his forces appeared they were destroyed and in the past 14 days they have not even stirred. That whole offensive was a bluff and a swindle."

The Russian High Command, he said, did what Germany hardly dared hope for at the outset of the struggle last June 22 by facing German arms instead of retreating.

That gave the Germans a chance to encircle Russians everywhere and it was done, without touching vast reserves and with Germany still able after three and a half months of fighting to launch frontal attacks, Dr. Dietrich declared with the warning:

"Let the English attempt to make a landing in Norway, Holland, Belgium or on the French coast and they will learn what reserves we still have."



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World Vista by Shortwave

A timetable of the world's leading shortwave radiocast stations is published on the second Thursday of each month.

Location	Calls	Megs.	Time (E. S. T.)
Tegucigalpa, Hond.	HRN	5.87	6-11 p. m.
Mexico City	XEBT	6.05	10 a. m.-10 p. m.
Montreal	CFCX	6.01	Evenings, irreg.
Berlin	DJC	6.02	3 p. m.-1 a. m.
Panama City	HP5B	6.03	6-10 p. m.
Boston	WRUL	6.04	6-10:30 p. m.
London	GSA	6.05	4-11:30 p. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	6.06	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Toronto	CFRX	6.07	7 a. m.-mid.
Delhi, India	VUD-3	6.08	11:15-11:45 a. m.
Nassau	ZNS-2	6.09	3-4; 7-9 p. m.
Johannesburg	ZRJ	6.10	3-7 a. m.
La Paz, Bolivia	CP-2	6.10	8 p. m.-mid.
Panama City	HP5H	6.12	6-10:30 p. m.
New York	WCBX	6.17	evenings
Havana	COCQ	6.40	3 p. m.-mid.
San Jose	TIEP	6.70	7 p. m.-mid.
Bandoeng, Java	PMH	6.72	4:30-11 a. m.
Tokyo	JVW	7.27	2-4 p. m.
Bangkok, Siam	HSP-6	7.96	7-11 a. m.
Havana	COCQ	8.83	8 a. m.-mid.
Budapest	HAT-4	9.12	7-8 p. m., irreg.
Havana	COCX	9.20	8 a. m.-mid.
Lima, Peru	OAX4J	9.44	5-11 p. m.
Ankara	TAP	9.46	9-10 a. m.; near 8 p. m.
Chungking	XGOX	9.50	near 6 a. m., irreg.
London	GSB	9.52	9:45 a. m.-11:30 p. m.; mid.-3:15 a. m.
Paris	—	9.52	4:30-7 p. m., irreg.
Hong Kong	ZBW-3	9.53	11:30 p. m.-1:15 a.m.; 8-10 a.m.
Tokyo	JZI	9.53	7:30-8:30 p. m.
Suva, Fiji	VPD-2	9.54	5:30-7 a. m.
Montevideo	CXA-2	9.57	4:30-9:30 p. m.
Manila	KZRM	9.57	11 p. m.-1 a. m.; 4-10 a. m.
Boston	WBOS	9.57	8 p. m.-mid.
London	GSC	9.58	12:30 p. m.-11:30 p. m.; mid.-3:15 a. m.
Melbourne	VLR	9.58	2:30-9 a. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	9.59	after 7 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	9.59	11:30 p. m.-3 a. m.
Moscow	RAN	9.60	3-7 a. m.; 8:30-9 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRX	9.66	5-10:30 p. m.
Guatemala City	TGWA	9.68	10-11:45 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRA-1	9.69	4-9 p. m.
Lisbon	CSW-7	9.74	4-8 p. m.
Rome	12RO-18	9.76	8-10:40 p. m.
Rome	IRP	9.81	noon-10:40 p. m.; mid-2 a. m.
Havana	COCM	9.82	8 a. m.-1 a. m.
Madrid	EAQ	9.86	5-10 p. m.
Cairo	SUV	10.05	12:30-1:30 p. m.
Rio de Janeiro	PSH	10.22	6-7 p. m.
Bandoeng	PLP	11.00	10:30 p. m.-2 a. m.; 4-7 a. m.
Lisbon	CSW-6	11.04	3-5 p. m.
Geneva	HBO	11.84	7:45-9:15 p. m.
Vatican City	HJV	11.74	Sunday, Thursday, 8-9:30 p. m.
London	GSD	11.75	8 a. m.-11:30 p. m.
Berlin	DJD	11.77	7 a. m.-1 a. m.
Panama City	HP5G	11.78	6-10 p. m.
Boston	WRUL	11.79	11 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
Tokyo	JZJ	11.80	2-8:30 p. m.
Rome	12RO-4	11.81	4:30 a. m.-10:30 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-4	11.83	9 p. m.-mid., 1-4 a. m.
New York	WCBX	11.84	afternoons
Melbourne	VLR-3	11.85	3:30-8 p. m.; 3-7 a. m.
Sydney	VLQ-7	11.88	3-8:45 p. m.; near 8 a. m.
New York	WNBI	11.88	8 a. m.-6 p. m.
Moscow	RNE	12.00	6-8 p. m.
Tokyo	JBH	14.00	7-9 a. m.
Geneva	HBJ	14.42	7-10 p. m.
Rio de Janeiro	PSF	14.69	4:30-7 p. m.
Berlin	DJL	15.11	6 a. m.-6 p. m.
London	GSE	15.14	7:15 a. m.-11:30 a. m.
Tokyo	JZK	15.16	8-10 a. m.
Moscow	RV-59	15.18	10-11 a. m.; 7-10 p. m.
Ankara	TAQ	15.19	6-8:30 a. m.
Berlin	DJV	15.20	6 a. m.-6 p. m.
Amsterdam	—	15.22	Near 8 a. m. and 7 p. m., irreg.
Belgrade	YUF	15.24	Near 4 p. m., irreg.
Paris	—	15.24	Mornings, irreg.
Boston	WRUL	15.25	11 a. m.-6 p. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	15.27	1-6 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRU	15.29	8-10 a. m.
Rome	12RO-6	15.31	8 a. m.-noon
Boston	WRUL	15.35	11 a. m.-12:30 p. m.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

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Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m); Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time). Evening, Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time). 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.

Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 8:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).

Third Sunday, 4:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lectures

Sunday, Oct. 12, 3 p. m., Auspices Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Tuesday noon, Oct. 21, 12:15 p. m., Auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 15.35mc (19.5m), 17.78mc (16.9m).

Note—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

Cut Speed, Save Gas, Tires, Advises U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—A government official declared today that American motorists could save 185,000,000 gallons of gasoline a year and conserve important quantities of oil and tires by holding their top speed to 45 miles per hour.

John Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, said also that such a program of moderation would prevent "wastage of human material resources of the nation through accidents," as requested by President Roosevelt in a proclamation last Aug. 18.

Mr. Carmody said studies of the Public Roads Administration, a unit of the FWA, showed that traffic on state highways was running 17 per cent heavier than last year and that traffic fatalities were up in about the same proportion.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Labor Heads Face Extortion Charge

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—United States Attorney Mathias Correa asserted in his opening statement at the trial of George E. Browne, President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (A. F. of L.), and William Bioff, West Coast labor leader, that Browne and Bioff demanded $2,000,000 from four film companies under threat of wrecking their business.

Mr. Correa declared the demand was made in 1935 at a meeting of producers and union representatives. The defendants are being tried under an indictment alleging they extorted $550,000 from Loew's, Inc., Warner Brothers, Inc., Paramount Pictures, Inc., and Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.

Artie Shaw's Sweet vs Swing Styles in New Victor Album

Review of Recordings

Contrast between the two styles of a popular band leader is offered in an album of popular favorites done by Artie Shaw and his orchestra, or orchestras, just released by Victor. Mr. Shaw is the band man who rashly called his legions of loyal jitterbugs a harsh name and kicked over the style which had brought him to the top of the band heap.

Fortunately the public memory is short, for Mr. Shaw has been taken back into grace and the new style which he has established seems to have taken hold. Mr. Shaw's new band is larger than his former one, with the addition of strings and woodwinds. Instead of swinging his choruses and setting the rhythm to jumping, Mr. Shaw is able to "lift" the rhythm gently through the medium of his clarinet choruses. This technique is admirably presented on the first side in the four-pocket album by the popular tune, "Frenesi," which he is credited with having sent on its way.

"Frenesi" is a song in a catalog which has a number of Latin-American composers. Among them was this song by Alberto Dominguez. Mr. Shaw made an arrangement of this song and a recording. Then another circumstance occurred to send it along the road to favor. The catalog which contained "Frenesi" became one of the few available to radio following the departure of "Ascap" music from the air. Other band leaders with air time eagerly pounced on it as an available tune, and sent it farther along the road of public fame. In fact, another song by Dominguez, titled "Perfidia," also was picked up and popularized.

Jazz Specialties

So, also, with "Star Dust," "Dancing in the Dark" and "Moonglow," the other three tunes here done by the new Shaw band, the technique is the same; Artie gently swings them, embroiders them with his liquid clarinet tones, or makes the connectives between choruses.

The other four sides represent Artie as the jitterbugs know him. The calmest of these is "Begin the Beguine," the Cole Porter song whose arrangement largely helped to send Shaw along the road to popularity. "Back Bay Shuffle" is pretty much in the Count Basie manner with persistent cymbal rhythm backing and good choruses by the clarinet, trombone, trumpet and piano. "Traffic Jam" is an out-and-out "jam session" in fast tempo. Artie's wailing ascending entrance sounds nothing so much as an ambulance trying to cut a hole through traffic with a siren. Midway in the disk a terrific tom-tom beat punctuated by Artie's clarinet sends the band off into individual solos ending with screaming passage "riffs" by the whole band. "Serenade to a Savage" is pretty much in the Ellington manner with a throbbing tom-tom to set the tempo. There is a good wailing chorus by a muted trumpet, a good sax chorus, one by Artie, and then the whole band again "riffs" in passages.

Curiously enough, the current swing revival has brought in its wake a wave of popularity for Latin-American music, just as the original entrance of jazz did a quarter of a century ago. Remember the "maxixe" which made its appearance when the bands were pumping out ragtime and the earlier noisy forms of jazz? The modern Latin accompaniment to swing is the rumba, the conga and other forms of characteristic rhythms either played or sung by such artists as Xavier Cugat, Enric Madriguera, Nano Rodrigo and Carmen Miranda. Sweeter voiced than Miranda but with a less "snappy" delivery is Aurora, a Brizilian singer, who sings "Aurora," a popular Brazilian tune, coupled with "Pastorinhas" (Little Shepherdess) for Decca. Most fascinating to this reviewer, however, are the multiple rhythms inherent in the accompanying Brazilian orchestra. The music is in six-eight march time, yet it is possible to do a slow tango or a conga from the same music.

In the same vein is "Enlloro" (Voodoo Moon), by Carmen Cavallaro, for Decca, which is in Cuban rhythm with a constantly accelerating tempo suggestive of rites. Carol Bruce of the stage is heard in a characteristic rhythmed "Red Moon of the Caribees," coupled with an oriental camel-train rhythmed "Mirislou," for Decca. Victor has also released a Xavier Cugat label of "Salud, Dinero y Amosr," an Argentine waltz, coupled with "Benabe," a rumba in the Negro mode.

Jazz Specialties

Jazz specialists will like Johnny Long's Decca versions of "Boogie Woogie Piggy" and "Chattanooga Choo-Choo" in easy rocked rhythm, and Woody Herman's medium tempoed "Bishop's Blues," coupled with a fast "Woodsheddin' with Woody," for Decca.

The Andrews Sisters head the Decca vocal list with their easy tempoed and nice harmonied "I'll Be With You in Apple Blossom Time," coupled with a not too successful "I, Yi, Yi, Yi," whose tempo is not suited to their four-four style; Bing Crosby, Mary Martin, and Jack Teagarden, with his orchestra, have a little vocal jam session with "The Waiter, the Porter and the Upstairs Maid," from their new picture, "Birth of the Blues," with Bing and Jack together on the title number, which is a Gershwin tune, a Decca label; Bing, with Woody Herman's Woodchoppers, and Muriel Lane, do, with boogie woogie accents, "The Whistler's Mother-in-Law," paired with Bing and the Woodchoppers alone on an easy dustoff of "I Aint Got Nobody," for Decca; Dinah Shore does an easy torchy dustoff of "Love Me or Leave Me," coupled with "All Alone," in waltz tempo, then gently swung, for Bluebird; Tyrone Power, with Ray Bloch's Choir and Al Goodman's Orchestra do "The Ballad of the Leatherneck Corps," a vocal "history" of the United States Marines, first heard on the "Treasury Hour" on the air; on the other side Barry Wood, with the same choir and orchestra, do "Arms for the Love of America" also from the same program, on Victor 12-inch Black Label; on a Victor Red Label Allan Jones, tenor, of the screen, sings the ever sentimental "Make Believe" and "Why Do I Love You?" from "Show Boat," with orchestra.

Classical

A recording bargain is to hand in a current Victor offer of Strauss's "Emperor Waltz," done by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting, with the Ballet Music from "Faust," done by the Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conducting, all for the price of one record. Mr. Ormandy has nicely succeeded to the successful combination of Strauss and Philadelphia begun by Mr. Stokowski. There will be other such offers in the near future.

A lone Columbia album, probably a delayed release, contains a very good version of Haydn's Symphony No. 101, in D Major, called "The Clock." The work derives its name from the clock-like second movement. It is done by Howard Barlow and the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony. The quick-presto final movement provides a very satisfactory close to this pleasant work. On the eighth side Sir Henry Wood conducts the Queen's Hall Orchestra in his orchestral setting of the brilliant Prelude from Bach's Partita, No. 6, in E Major, for unaccompanied violin.

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British Army Drill for U. S. Civilians

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, Oct. 9—I have just been watching United States civilians in uniform drilling, marching, and throwing smart salutes to British officers in the period of rudimentary service training here that is a prelude to the employment of their specialized technical skill in the radio "spotting" of enemy planes for the benefit of Britain's forces. This is something they didn't bargain for when they left their jobs back home—some at considerable financial sacrifice—in order to volunteer for the Civilian Training Corps to which no British resident is eligible to belong. But after a vigorous protest, they decided to fall in with the authorities' wishes rather than to go home again, which they were given an opportunity to do. They are having what they described to me as a "swell time."

These men who a short while ago were working in the United States as radio mechanics, automobile engineers, welders, and electricians now are dressed in the standard blue-gray outfit of the Royal Air Force except that they have the initials U. S. A. on the sleeve of the tunic just below the shoulder, have plain buttons instead of the RAF's crested brass ones, and wear on the caps a silver badge comprising the letters C. T. C. set in a laurel wreath.

The contract they signed acquainted them with the fact that they would be provided with "distinctive clothing." But they did not expect it to be quite so distinctive as this. Neither did they expect to find that, as civilians, they would be required to give their present impersonation of serving men. But since their work is to be done with members of forces here, good reasons have been seen for asking them to dress and act the way they are doing. Taken as a whole, they have behaved in a big way about it. They have assumed their service characteristics by consent, and not by compulsion, and it was interesting to learn from their commandant—Mr. Donald Gill, former Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in London and until recently Secretary of the American Red Cross Committee in Great Britain—that some have become so keen on this part of their training that they have been undertaking extra marching parades at their own request.

Compliments of Marshal

It would not be accurate to say that they are rivaling a brigade of guards on the drill ground. But they earned compliments on their progress from Air Marshal Sir Philip B. Joubert. I watched the air officer inspecting them for the first time.

Their course of instruction here includes, in addition to elementary drill, the study of British service procedure as regards care of personal equipment, the color hoisting ceremonial, customs of deportment in relation to officers, use of antigas precautions, and methods of fire fighting dealing with bombs.

When they are conversant with these matters and have passed through classes of advanced instruction in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the secret radio-location apparatus, they go forward to active units. For the majority, this means a Royal Air Force station but a couple are already with the Royal Navy and the Army has need of their services.

As Sir Philip pointed out in an address to them in the hotel forming their headquarters at a popular seaside resort here, their new work is not a dead end of occupation. For when the war is ended, he said, radio-location is bound to come into important use in aerial and maritime navigation.

Members of the C. T. C., of whom about 70 are actually in Britain, have undertaken to serve for three years or the duration of the war, whichever is the shorter time. Their pay is around £6 or £7 a week with allowances for dependents.

Despite their submission to something like military discipline, they can't be called on to undertake combatant duties and their status as American citizens is in no way affected, although they escape conscription in the United States unless the American Government asks especially for their return. Enrollment in the C. T. C. is done in Canada where recruits responding to the British appeal throughout the United States are given a uniform like that in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Own Disciplinary Code

The Corps has a disciplinary code of its own, breaches of which may result in fines. It has its own special ranking. The lowest of these is known as craftsmen equivalent to the leading aircraftman in the RAF. Then comes charge hand, corresponding to corporal. In the next grade above that is foreman of trade, counterpart of flight sergeant or sergeant, and above that comes principal foreman, equalling a warrant officer in the RAF.

C. T. C. members entered this country on special passports valid only so long as they are members of the organization. This means none of them can quit his job and seek other employment.

Their conversation showed them fully appreciative of the fact they have been entrusted with one of the most secret phases of the British war effort and they are anxious to get into action with it. What they do feel, however—and quite strongly—is that it is in everybody's future interests, not the least of all the British, that disciplined conditions under which American volunteers for radio-location are called upon to work should be clearly understood by them before they leave home. Otherwise, they may find themselves forced to do things for which they are not prepared—or else go home.

It seems the impression given by their contract to C. T. C. men here differed from the actual effect of an application of its clauses. This means they have had difficulties to overcome in adjusting themselves to an agreement that elementary service training is desirable for their particular job. They figure it will be a good thing if these difficulties are spared the men following them of which the British hope there will be many.

'Women's Editor' of the Navy

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Louise Daniels

Former newspaper woman who has been appointed Woman's Editor of the Navy Department. It will be her duty to direct a publicity campaign that will tell mothers, wives, and sweethearts of sailors how the men are spending their time and other interesting information.

Did You Ever Order a 'Perfect' Dinner? Well, Here Are Three to Choose From

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—What is the "perfect dinner"?

Perennially seeking the answer to that one, the National Restaurant Association at its 23rd annual convention yesterday came up with three "perfect" menus.

One was recommended by the Federal Co-ordinator of Health, Welfare and Related Defense Activities, a selection providing iron, calcium, thiamin and riboflavin in sufficient quantity. It included:

Tomato juice, pan fried liver and bacon, parsely, new potatoes, new green peas, hot rolls made from enriched flour or whole wheat, butter, angel ice cream sandwich with fresh strawberries, and a glass of milk.

The menu for the Association's annual banquet offered:

Consomme Bellevue with whipped cream and cheese straws, celery and olives, boned brook trout menuniere amandine with cucumbers noisette, boneless squab chicken vernonique stuffed with wild rice, rissole potato and fresh string beans in butter, bouquet salad, cherries jubilee flambe with a ring of orange ice and vanilla ice cream on an illumined base, French macaroons, coffee demi tasse.

But the Association said a consensus of favorite menus of national celebrities called for:

Shrimp cocktail, consomme, steak, head lettuce salad, pie and coffee.

Maybe, said the Association press agent, the thing to order when you dine out is what you like to eat.

Sidney Hoedemaker of Los Angeles, Calif., was elected President of the Association, succeeding Miss Grace E. Smith of Toledo, Ohio.

Other officers elected were: Vernon B. Stouffer, Cleveland, Ohio, First Vice-President; Martin J. Harding, Chicago, Second Vice-President; John Ebersole, White Plains, N. Y., Third Vice-President; Samuel Pfeiffer, Buffalo, N. Y., re-elected Treasurer; Walter F. Harris, Montreal, Vice-President for Canada.

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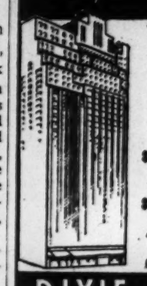

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Britain Takes Full Control of BBC's News

By Harold Hobson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—The British Government has taken over complete command of the radio sector on the political warfare front. Far-reaching changes have just been made in organization and activities of the British Broadcasting Corporation, bringing its news division entirely under control of the Ministry of Information.

A statement issued by BBC announced that its Overseas Department has now been divided into two sections. One of these sections is to deal with enemy and enemy-occupied countries, and the other with the rest of the service, which covers North America, India, Pacific countries and Africa.

The new controller of the first section is Mr. I. A. Kirkpatrick, who sprang into public notice months ago when he was dispatched into Scotland by the Government to interview Rudolf Hess when the latter arrived by airplane in this country. Mr. Kirkpatrick possessed special qualifications for this job, having served as First Secretary of the British Embassy in Berlin for a considerable period. Mr. Kirkpatrick's responsibility is not to end with exclusively foreign radiocasts by BBC, for he is also to advise on questions of foreign policy in every part of both the home and overseas services.

Clark Also Named

Mr. J. B. Clark, who is at present Assistant Controller of the Overseas Division, is to be the new Controller of the freshly formed section which will direct BBC radiocasts all over the world except Great Britain and continental Europe.

These changes follow the setting up recently of the "political warfare executive"—a special department of the Ministry of Information—which was given the task of intensifying British propaganda efforts and information services. The changes are thus equivalent to a decision to move from passive defense on the political warfare front to preparations for a big propaganda offensive, particularly in BBC's European services.

Already recently there has been a great increase in propaganda drives directed at German-enslaved lands. Especial emphasis has been laid on the "V" campaign, and instructions to workers of Europe to go slow and spend everything they earn as quickly as they get it. Both these campaigns are associated with an anonymous radiocaster known as Colonel Britton. These propaganda drives are now to be exploited with added energy.

Co-ordinator Appointed

A further change that is being made is the appointment of Mr. A. P. Ryan, now in the Ministry of Information, to organize co-ordination of news services in English, as well as advise on home policy. In consequence of these alterations, Sir Stephen Tallents, hitherto Controller of the Overseas Division, is to be released for other duties.

Since its establishment, the BBC's relationship with the Government has been somewhat anomalous. It was financed in peacetime by the sale of licenses under control of the General Post Office, which is a Government department. Its board of governors has had to receive assent of the King. Yet at any rate before it has not been concerned over which government has exercised continuous or even close control, though on some occasions the Government of the day is believed to have prevented certain speakers from reaching the microphone.

It is now evident that BBC has been brought into full Government service. Nevertheless, the present Director General of the BBC, Mr. Frederick W. Ogilvie, and his board of governors, whose most widely known members are Sir Ian Fraser, M. P., and Lady Violet Bonham Carter, are to remain in office, presumably keeping full control over all entertainment and cultural branches of BBC activity.

Green Pledges Labor's Support In All-Out Production Effort

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 9 (AP)—In a pledge to President Roosevelt and the Nation that American Federation of Labor workers "will not fail America" through work stoppages, William Green, President of the A. F. of L., counseled his followers last night "not to gamble for pennies at the risk of losing everything we hold dear in America."

"I appeal to every man and woman of the American Federation of Labor to remember at all times and under all circumstances that the national interest comes first," Mr. Green declared in a nationally radiocast response to President Roosevelt's appeal for labor unity, peace and all-out production effort. The President's message was read Oct. 7 to the A. F. of L. convention.

"Here and now in plain words I call upon every member and every union to stay on the job and keep defense production going at full blast until the enemies of America are soundly defeated."

On labor's peace and unity front, however, he had a less encouraging response. He cited compacts with the Government for the elimination of jurisdictional tie-ups between A. F. of L. unions, but contended:

"With regard to the larger question of labor peace, the obvious fact is that it takes two sides to make peace."

He said the A. F. of L. had been rebuffed or ignored in its attempts to reopen negotiations with the Congress of Industrial Organizations for labor unity.

"Under the circumstances," he continued, "I am compelled to say to the President of the United States—there is no point in directing further appeals on this subject to the American Federation of Labor. We are willing to talk peace and make peace at any time we are accorded an opportunity to do so. We suggest that you direct your future appeals to the C. I. O. with all the influence at your command until the representatives of that organization agree to confer with us."

Mr. Green said the A. F. of L. welcomed the President's appeal for submitting disputes in defense industries to established Government agencies, "because we are just as deeply concerned as he is to promote all-out defense effort, and, secondly, because his recommendations are fully in line with the well-established policies of the American Federation of Labor."

He said official records showed that more than 99 per cent of the A. F. of L. membership had refrained from striking during the defense program to date.

After a day's recess for recreation, the A. F. of L. convention reconvened today, with Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board as the featured scheduled speaker.

CCC and NYA Defended As Beneficial to Defense

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The CCC and NYA were defended today by two educational groups as beneficial to defense.

Discontinuance of the youth work programs because of Army and factory expansion was opposed by the American Youth Commission and the Educational Policies Commission, policy-making body of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators. The latter group, however, advocated that both agencies be absorbed in a long-range public works program "as soon as they have completed their present emergency assignments of training workers for national defense production."

Attention was focussed on the two youth agencies recently when Lindsay C. Warren, Comptroller General, accused the NYA of objecting to recruting NYA workers for the Army. Aubrey Williams, NYA Administrator, has denied the charges and asked for an investigation by the House Appropriations Committee.

The American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, at a meeting here yesterday, recommended that both the CCC and NYA be maintained "during the defense period to the extent that it is necessary for work in national defense and maintaining essential activities in connection with conservation programs."

The Commission took the position that work programs for youth cannot wisely be dispensed with until the general problem of full employment is solved.

"If it could be assured that we would never need them again, much could be said for winding up the work programs at the earliest date at which we reach full employment," said Owen D. Young, Chairman. "But the prospective situation is not likely to be so simple," noting that even during the defense boom increases in adult unemployment caused by dislocations of peacetime industry are apt to cause a corresponding increase in youth unemployment as adult experienced workers become available for defense industries, take jobs that would otherwise be available to youth.

The Educational Policies Commission, headed by A. J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia, recommended that the functions of CCC and NYA be transferred to other agencies as soon as they have completed their present defense assignments. Vocational training and other forms of education, it said, should be transferred to State and local educational agencies, employment on public works to general public works agencies, and the NYA student work program to appropriate educational agencies.

Observing that both the CCC and NYA are moving in the "direction of permanence," the educators warned against "the possibility of a permanent Federal system of education, controlled from Washington, paralleling the public school systems, and competing with them for funds, staff, and students."

World Board Plan Against Prejudices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A board of international education, prohibiting all race prejudices and ultimately arriving at planetary unity, was foreseen as a postwar educational measure by Dr. Sidney B. Hall, professor of education at George Washington University, who was the chief speaker before more than 2,000 school teachers of this region assembled in semi-annual district meeting.

"If Hitler wins we won't have anything to say about education," Dr. Hall said. "If the war ends in a stalemate, the resources of the world will be so exhausted there can be little provision for education. Our only hope is for a victory of the democracies and a continuing broad educational program extending from the kindergarten to old age. It is in this that our hope lies for rebuilding the future."

Storm Hits Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 7 (AP)—A swiftly subsiding tropical storm blew inland in northwestern Florida early today, bringing gales in the Apalachicola-Carrabelle area and spreading rain squalls and strong winds into extreme southwestern Georgia and southeastern Alabama.

Fresh Meat for Army Far Ahead of Canned

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct. 9

Food requirements of the United States Army next year were estimated by Lieut. Col. Paul Logan of the Quartermaster Corps as including:

277,000,000 pounds of fresh meat and sausage.
82,000,000 pounds of cured and smoked meats.
30,000,000 pounds of canned meat.
50,000,000 pounds of butter.
50,000,000 pounds of poultry.
55,000,000 dozen eggs.

Lieutenant Colonel Logan made his estimates in a speech before the annual convention of the American Meat Institute.

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Text of Roosevelt's Message on Arming Ships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on revision of the Neutrality Law follows:

To the Congress of the United States.

It is obvious to all of us that world conditions have changed violently since the first American Neutrality Act of 1935. The Neutrality Act of 1939 was passed at a time when the true magnitude of the Nazi attempt to dominate the world was visualized by few persons. We heard it said, indeed, that this new European war was not a real war, and that the contending armies would remain behind their impregnable fortifications and never really fight. In this atmosphere the Neutrality Act seemed reasonable. But so did the Maginot Line.

Since then—in these past two tragic years—war has spread from continent to continent; very many nations have been conquered and enslaved; great cities have been laid in ruins; millions of human beings have been killed, soldiers and sailors and civilians alike. Never before has such widespread devastation been visited upon God's earth and God's children. The pattern of the future—the future as Hitler seeks to shape it—is now as clear and as ominous as the headlines of today's newspapers.

Through these years of war, we Americans have never been neutral in thought. We have never been indifferent to the fate of Hitler's victims. And, increasingly, we have become aware of the peril to ourselves, to our democratic traditions and institutions, to our country, and to our Hemisphere.

No Declaration of War

We have know what victory for the aggressors would mean to us. Therefore, the American people, through the Congress, have taken important and costly steps to give great aid to those nations actively fighting against Nazi-Fascist domination.

We know that we could not defend ourselves in Long Island Sound or in San Francisco Bay. That would be too late. It is the American policy to defend ourselves wherever such defense becomes necessary under the complex conditions of modern warfare.

Therefore, it has become necessary that this Government should not be handicapped in carrying out the clearly announced policy of the Congress and of the people. We must face the truth that the Neutrality Act requires a complete reconsideration in the light of known facts.

The revisions which I suggest do not call for a declaration of war any more than the Lend-Lease Act called for a declaration of War. This is a matter of essential defense of American rights.

In the Neutrality Act are various crippling provisions. The repeal or modification of these provisions will not leave the United States any less neutral than we are today, but will make it possible for us to defend the Americas far more successfully, and to give aid far more effectively against the tremendous forces now marching towards conquest of the world.

Hitler Bars All Limits

Under the Neutrality Act, we established certain areas as zones of combat into which no American flagships could proceed. Hitler proclaimed certain far larger areas as zones of combat into which any neutral ship, regardless of its flag or the nature of its cargo, could proceed only at its peril. We know now that Hitler recognizes no limitation on any zone of combat in any part of the Seven Seas. He has struck at our ships and at the lives of our sailors within the waters of the Western Hemisphere. Determined as he is to gain domination of the entire world, he considers the entire world his own battlefield.

Ships of the United States and of other American Republics continue to be sunk, not only in the imaginary zone proclaimed by the Nazis in the North Atlantic, but also in the zoneless South Atlantic.

I recommend the repeal of Section 6 of the Act of Nov. 4, 1939, which prohibits the arming of American flagships engaged in foreign commerce.

The practice of arming merchant ships for civilian defense is an old one. It has never been prohibited by international law. Until 1937 it had never been prohibited by any statute of the United States. Through our whole history American merchant vessels have been armed whenever it was considered necessary for their own defense.

It is an imperative need now to equip American merchant vessels with arms. We are faced not with the old type of pirates but with the modern pirates of the sea who travel beneath the surface or on the surface or in the air destroying defenseless ships without warning and without provision for the safety of the passengers and crews.

Shipping Linked to Defense

Our merchant vessels are sailing the seas on missions connected with the defense of the United States. It is not just that the crews of these vessels should be denied the means of defending their lives and their ships.

Although the arming of merchant vessels does not guarantee their safety, it most certainly adds to their safety. In the event of an attack by a raider they have a chance to keep the enemy at a distance until help comes. In the case of an attack by air, they have at least a chance to shoot down the enemy or keep the enemy at such height that it cannot make a sure hit. If it is a submarine, the armed merchant ship compels the submarine to use a torpedo while submerged—and many torpedoes thus fired miss their mark. The submarine can no longer rise to the surface within a few hundred yards and sink the merchant ship by gunfire at its leisure.

Already we take many precautions against the danger of mines—and it seems somewhat incongruous that we have authority today to "degauss" our ships as a protection against mines, whereas we have no authority to arm them in protection against aircraft or raiders or submarines.

The arming of our ships is a matter of immediate necessity and extreme urgency. It is not more important than some other crippling provisions in the present Act, but anxiety for the safety of our crews and of the almost priceless goods that are within the holds of our ships leads me to recommend that you, with all speed, strike the prohibition against arming our ships from the statute books.

There are other phases of the Neutrality Act to the correction of which I hope the Congress will give earnest and early attention. One of these provisions is of major importance. I believe that it is essential to the proper defense of our country that we cease giving the definite assistance which we are now giving to the aggressors. For, in effect, we are inviting their control of the seas by keeping our ships out of the ports of our own friends.

It is time for this country to stop playing into Hitler's hands, and to unshackle our own.

A vast number of ships are sliding into the water from American shipbuilding ways. We are lending them to the enemies of Hitlerism and they are carrying food and supplies and munitions to belligerent ports in order to withstand Hitler's juggernaut.

Most of the vital goods authorized by the Congress are being delivered. Yet many of them are being sunk; and as we approach full production requiring the use of more ships now being built it will be increasingly necessary to deliver American goods under the American flag.

We cannot, and should not, depend on the strained resources of the exiled nations of Norway and Holland to deliver our goods nor should we be forced to masquerade American-owned ships behind the flags of our sister Republics.

Help in Delivering Goods

I earnestly trust that Congress will carry out the true intent of the Lend-Lease Act by making it possible for the United States to help to deliver the articles to those who are in a position effectively to use them. In other words, I ask for congressional action to implement congressional policy. Let us be consistent.

I would not go back to the earlier days when private traders could gamble with American life and property in the hope of personal gain, and thereby embroil this country in some incident in which the American public had no direct interest. But, today, under the controls exercised by the Government, no ship and no cargo can leave the United States, save on an errand which has first been approved by governmental althority. And the test of that approval is whether the exportation wil lpromote the defense of the United States.

I cannot impress too strongly upon the Congress the seriousness of the military situation that confronts all of the nations that are combating Hitler.

We would be blind to the realities if we did not recognize that Hitler is now determined to expend all the resources and all the mechanical force and man power at his command to crush both Russia and Britain. He knows that he is racing against time. He has heard the rumblings of revolt among the enslaved peoples—including the Germans and Italians. He fears the mounting force of American aid. He knows that the days in which he may achieve total victory are numbered.

Hemisphere's Future at Stake

Therefore, it is our duty, as never before, to extend more and more assistance and ever more swiftly to Britain, to Russia, to all peoples and individuals fighting slavery. We must do this without fear or favor. The ultimate fate of the Western Hemisphere lies in the balance.

I say to you solemnly that if Hitler's present military plans are brought to successful fulfillment, we Americans shall be forced to fight in defense of our own homes and our own freedom in a war as costly and as devastating as that which now rages on the Russian front.

Hitler has offered a challenge which we as Americans cannot and will not tolerate.

We will not let Hitler prescribe the waters of the world on which our ships may travel. The American flag is not going to be driven from the seas either by his submarines, his airplanes, or his threats.

We cannot permit the affirmative defense of our rights to be annulled and diluted by sections of the Neutrality Act which have no realism in the light of unscrupulous ambition of madmen.

We Americans have determined our course.

We intend to maintain the security and the integrity and the honor of our country.

We intend to maintain the policy of protecting the freedom of the seas against domination by any foreign power which has become crazed with a desire to control the world. We shall do so with all our strength and all our heart and all our mind.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

At the Helm in Puerto Rico

Wide World

The Tugwell Family 'Take Charge'

The new Governor of Puerto Rico, Rexford G. Tugwell, shown with Mrs. Tugwell and their son, Tyler, as the latter two arrived to participate in the inauguration ceremonies at San Juan on Sept. 19. Dr. Tugwell resigned as Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico just before taking over the governorship. He is a famous economist and was one of the chief figures in the early days of the Roosevelt New Deal regime.

Neutrality

Continued from Page 1

message said, "than some other crippling provisions in the present Act, but anxiety for the safety of our crews and of the almost priceless goods that are within the holds of our ships leads me to recommend that you, with all speed, strike the prohibition against arming our ships from the statute books."

Mr. Roosevelt was equally emphatic and almost equally specific in requesting abolition of the combat zones to permit ships to go anywhere on the seven seas, but he indicated that this step could be deferred until the more urgent but lesser amendment to the Act was completed.

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Senator Tom Connally (D), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, were all ready with a simple, direct and briefly worded bill to repeal Section 6 of the Act and to approve the arming of merchant vessels during the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27.

These bills were introduced immediately in both chambers. They take the form of a joint resolution and Mr. Bloom expected to begin hearings by the House Foreign Affairs Committee in a day or so with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as first witness.

Dealing with the larger phase of the neutrality issue, namely the need of using American ships to keep up the increasing flow of arms to Hitler's enemies, Mr. Roosevelt remarked ironically that the United States "cannot and should not depend on the strained resources of the exiled nations of Norway and Holland to deliver our goods nor should we be forced to masquerade American-owned ships behind the flags of our sister republics."

He argued that since Congress has established the policy of aiding the defending countries with war supplies, it should implement that policy by seeing that these supplies reach their destination.

"I earnestly trust," he said, "that Congress will carry out the true intent of the Lend-Lease Act by making it possible for the United States to help to deliver the articles to those who are in a position effectively to use them. In other words, I ask for Congressional action to implement Congressional policy. Let us be consistent."

He appealed to Congress not to permit the "affirmative defense of our rights to be annulled and diluted by sections of the Neutrality Act which have no realism in the light of unscrupulous ambition of madmen."

He stressed the great urgency of helping Britain and Russia—now. He declared that Hitler fears the mounting force of American aid and knows "that the days in which he may achieve total victory are numbered."

The pattern of the future, as Hitler would like to make it, Mr. Roosevelt pictured as ominous as the headlines of today's newspapers.

"I say to you solemnly," he wrote to Congress, "that if Hitler's present military plans are brought to successful fulfillment, we Americans shall be forced to fight in defense of our own homes and our own freedom in a war as costly and as devastating as that which now rages on the Russian front."

In introducing the neutrality legislation, Senator Connally declared that by repealing this section of the Neutrality Law "we will reassert our rights under international law."

"The joint resolution which I am introducing today repeals the prohibition contained in the Neutrality Act against arming American vessels," the Senator said. "The resolution specifically authorizes the President, during the period of the unlimited national emergency, to arm or permit the arming of American vessels.

"The arming of American vessels is not a new American policy. It has been a part of our foreign policy since the beginning of the Republic. The so-called Neutrality Act attempted to change this policy by prohibiting the arming of any American vessel engaged in commerce with any foreign state, regardless of whether the state is a belligerent. With the repeal of this provision, we will reassert our rights under international law. It will allow us to arm our vessels so that they can protect the lives on their decks, their cargo, and their rights.

"The unity of America behind our foreign policy will be bolstered by a concrete expression from Congress on the necessity of protecting our ships from attack."

The House interrupted its debate on the Lend-Lease appropriation to receive the President's neutrality message. About 130 members were in their seats.

'Organized Housewives' Hit Increase in Milk Prices

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 9 (AP)—Aroused housewives organized a block-by-block campaign to protest predicted increases in milk prices they said would result from higher returns to dairy farmers and striking milk truck drivers and dairy workers.

The women, taking the name "Organized Housewives" said, "We are determined milk prices shall not go higher." A three-day-old strike of American Federation of Labor drivers and dairy plant workers for higher wages touched off the movement.

Strike Halts Work on Second U. S. Ordnance Depot in Texas

By the Associated Press

Construction of the Government's $8,000,000 San Jacinto (Texas4 ordnance depot was at a standstill today because of an American Federation of Labor strike, but some progress was achieved toward settlement of a similar strike at an $11,000,000 ordnance project near Texarkana, in the same State.

On the San Jacinto job a spokesman for the A. F. of L. Teamsters Union said the contractors had refused to recognize the local as bargaining agent. Officials of the construction company declared that only five per cent of the employees belonged to the Teamsters Union.

At the Texarkana project, where A. F. of L. building trades union workers have been on strike for three days, representatives of the strikes accepted a settlement formula proposed by Bryce P. Holcombe, a U. S. labor conciliator. The contracting firm asked additional time to study the plan, which calls for a check of pay roll records to determine whether a majority of the company's 3,000 workmen were union members.

New York—A dispute involving A. F. of L. sailors appeared to be nearing settlement, but wage negotiations between the C. I. O. National Maritime Union and 28 steamship companies were reported to be stalemated.

Joseph Curran, President of the C. I. O. union, said the members desired higher wages and adjustment of working conditions to conform to rising living costs and war circumstances.

The A. F. of L. Sailors Union of the Pacific notified the National Defense Labor Mediation Board of ratification of the Board's proposals for increased war bonuses—from $60 a month to $80—in settlement of a shipping dispute which last month tied up 26 vessels on the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The A. F. of L. Seafarers International Union thus far has not reported its decision on the proposal, which has been accepted by the shipping companies.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Forge Company, busy with $13,470,000 in defense orders, was struck today by C. I. O. steel workers in a dispute over higher wages, bargaining conferences and reinstatement of three discharged union men.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee, claiming a majority of the plant's 1,500 employees, called the walkout 24 hours after an authorization vote of 387 to 27. Union sources said their wage demands were a 10-cent increase in the present basic scale of 44 to 50 cents an hour.

Birmingham, Ala.—Striking electricians and machinists halted operation of the South's largest steel plant here today, and the walkout threatened to close other steel mills in this district.

All manufacturing units at the Fairfield works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., including the plate and structural mills which supply Gulf coast shipyards, went down when A. F. of L. unions refused to pass a card inspection line established by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C.I.O.).

Hatters Back Courts

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 (AP)—Rather than strike on a defense job, the Hatters Union today looked to the courts for settlement of grievances against an employer.

M. Herbert Syme, counsel for local No. 6 of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers (A. F. of L.), said the suit, the first of its kind, "may develop a new formula for settling disputes in defense industries."

Benjamin Greenberg, senior partner in the defendant King Kard Overall Company, which is making 350,000 Army and Navy hats, added "if this develops a new formula for settling labor disputes, we'll be glad to be sued."

The union has asked the court to order the company to abide to an agreement signed March 27 for a $30 a week minimum on the hats and to an oral agreement which it said provided for a $40 minimum upon completion of the hat contract. Mr. Greenberg denied any deviation from the signed agreement.

Draft Dodgers Free After Serving Time

PINE CITY, Minn., Oct. 9 (AP)—Seven members of a family who refused to register for the draft last October because of their religion were back on their farm homes today after serving federal sentences but they were still determined not to register.

Sentenced last December to a year in the Sandstone, Minn., Reformatory, they were released this week with time off for good behavior. Before being freed, they were asked to sign registration cards but officials said they refused. The cards were signed for them, as required by law, and they were released.

In due course, they will receive selective service questionnaires. If they fail to return them, they will be subject to arrest.

Japan Loses Big Oil Source

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The United States, Great Britain, and the Refugee Government of the Netherlands, it is learned authoritatively, have agreed to stop all oil shipments to Japan.

Whatever oil Japan may be getting, responsible officials said, is coming from places other than the territories controlled by the three governments.

The agreement was made shortly after the three governments on July 26 froze all Japanese assets in their territories.

Before that, the United States, the Netherlands East Indies and various British possessions were the principal sources for oil for Japan.

The only oil that has left the United States for Japan since July 26 was about $25,000 worth allotted to the Japanese passenger liner Tatuta Maru, to enable her to return to Japan. The Tatuta Maru was permitted to come into port after the freezing order so that it could disembark its American passengers, and cargo, including silk.

While trade between the United States and Japan has been theoretically possible since July 26, officials said there had been virtually none since the United States Treasury must give permission for the Japanese either to bring in or take out any property or money.

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, October 9, 1941

APR 17 13

A Thursday Page

Farewell to Africa

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Three

The Story Starts Here

Captain Patterson of the Fair American, his niece Sally and his son Andrew, having been captured by Barbary pirates and landed on the coast of Africa, were being marched to Meknes, to the Emperor Mulay Ismaël. Capture of the Fair American, sailing eastward into the Mediterranean, bound for Genoa, Italy, had been furthered by an Englishman, a captive of the pirates, who had turned renegade and allowed himself to be used as a decoy. Captain Patterson treated the Englishman distantly, but Sally insisted on discovering in him generous qualities.

It was still early morning, with a morning coolness in the air, as they set out through the narrow streets of Salé. First rode four armed negroes followed by the renegade, whose name they learned was now Ali, then came the captives and after them the Arab in charge of them with more armed negroes and Arabs and then a group of men and boys on foot driving the pack-animals loaded with food and some of the best of the loot from the Fair American. Andrew and Sally both had donkeys and rode side by side at an amble, kicking their mounts in the ribs as they went to make them keep up with the larger animals.

Now the gates were passed, and they could see a great tower across the river and then they came into a forest of oaks through which they passed for hours. The roaring of the sea sounded more distant and at last dropped away into silence.

By the second day, Sally and Andrew could distinguish an Arab from a hill Berber, whose women were tattooed but not veiled; they knew that a man with a green turban would be received with the greatest respect as a descendant of the prophet Mohamet, and hurried to ride out of the way of the black couriers of the emperor, who rode by on lathered horses, holding a stick in their hands in whose split an imperial letter was fastened.

The soldiers whom they occasionally met were all negroes, big savage men, wild riders dressed in scarlet, who never turned aside for anything in their road but would ride over whatever was in their way, whether it were a flock of sheep or a beggar. They often sang as they rode, and the Americans came to know that deep exultant music which kept time to the thudding of their horses' hoofs. Sometimes they fired off their long guns over the captives' heads as they went by at a gallop, tossing their weapons in the air; sometimes they only laughed and clapped their hands and called out greetings to the cook Tom, who grinned and called back to them. He alone had never been roughly handled; it was he who was given the best food when they camped at night.

Tom's Home

"Ah feels almighty sorry for you folks, Miss Sally," he said to her one day as she happened to ride beside him. "But Ah always did want to see Africy and Ah thinks it's mighty grand."

Sally looked up at him. She was dusty and hot, but he seemed to be glowing.

"I expect it's your country, Tom," she said. "Anyone naturally likes his own country."

"Why do they build such big fires at night around the camp, Ali?" she asked the renegade. She liked to talk with him and although she knew that Uncle Patterson did not like the man, she did.

"You shouldn't talk with him," Andrew told her.

"Uncle hasn't said we couldn't," returned Sally.

"Father doesn't want to make him angry," Andrew explained. "I only say what I have to when he speaks to me."

"Well, I like him," declared Sally stoutly, "and I shall talk to him unless I'm forbidden."

So she asked him questions and he answered her, always in that indolent jeering fashion which she didn't mind. Now he told her:

"So the lions won't get in."

So there were lions!

"Are there many?" Sally asked. "Gracious, Ali, what does one do if one meets a lion?"

"If you're unarmed you stare at him in the eyes for a long time, very steadily. You mustn't take a backwkard step or you're lost. Then you must walk toward him, calling him names at the top of your lungs. In Arabic if possible so that he will understand. He will usually turn and go off and sit down a mile or two down the road waiting for you, but you may drive him off again. He may go off for good after the third time."

An Unanswered Question

Sally reached out and took him by the sleeve. It was nearly dusk now and the fire beside them threw part of his face into bright relief and part into shadow, and made his eyes seem more like narrow dark mirrors than eyes, as he turned back to her.

"Is Mulay Ismaël like a lion?" she asked him.

His face changed.

"Sometimes," he said. "And sometimes he is not. I do not know the answer to how Mulay Ismaël is to be met safely."

Again he turned to go but this time he came back of his own accord and leaned his face close to Sally's and said in a low voice:

"Remember this. If you are in trouble try to get word to Master Juan, the Catalonian, who is head of the cloth factory. He is the only man in Meknes who would have the will and perhaps the power to help you."

"Is he a renegade?" Sally asked, but Ali drew back.

"Renegade! renegade!" he sneered. "What is so important about being a renegade, Miss? I shall be asking if you are a renegade when next I come to Meknes."

The next day the Atlas mountains rose far off against the sky and then they came to a deep valley, whose sides were so steep that Sally closed her eyes and left the descent to her donkey. On the fourth morning they saw the fourteen green towers of Meknes rising against the purple of the Zerhoun Mountains. The town was surrounded by a great wall set with beautiful tiled gateways and Sally thought she had never seen anything so lovely in her life. But she was full of uneasiness, as to what was now to happen to them. The road was no longer little used. It was comparatively smooth and for the first time she saw crude carts, being drawn along it. Some were pulled by bulls harnessed behind horses, dragging heavy loads of marble columns and carved stones. The men who ran beside the beasts cracking their whips, or putting their shoulders to the wheels when the carts sank into the ruts, were white men, dressed in rags. As Sally gazed at them, Ali rode up and reined in his big brown horse for a moment.

Ali Gives Advice

"These are not renegades, Miss Sally," he said, smiling. "They are bringing Roman marbles from the forgotten city of Volubilis to decorate the emperor's palaces. How do you like the looks of these Christians, my dear?"

And then he added suddenly in a different voice, as though to himself,

"Yet if ransom comes in time, they can go home some day. But I can never go home as long as I live."

"Oh, Ali! Ali!" cried Sally, "What will they do with us?"

He looked at her for once without his mask, his face troubled and pitying.

"I can't tell, Sally," he said. "Sometimes it is not hard. You may find a kind master. There are good people here as elsewhere. But remember, hard or easy, it is always dangerous. Talk little and keep your eyes open."

"Shall we be separated?" she pleaded, as though somehow he might be able to save her.

"Yes," he said. "You certainly will not be with the others. Keep up your courage and remember, send word to Master Juan in the last extremity."

She thanked him brokenly and turned back to be with Andrew for as much longer as she could. She wanted to cry, but crying would only make the parting harder for him. He might even struggle against their masters and be hurt. But she couldn't help reaching out her hand to him and he took it without a word. Hand in hand, clinging together in silence, mounted on these little donkeys they rode under the great arch of a green tiled gateway and into Meknes, the city of their captivity.

At the Palace

Mulay Ismaël was away. It was the chamberlain Caïd Ali bin Abd Allah who received them in the courtyard of the palace, and asked some questions of Captain Patterson through the renegade. After a few not unkindly words of welcome and warning to the captives, he paid over to the representative of the Commander of the Babazera a sum of money, so much a head for the prisoners, and sent for the officer in charge of the slaves and the Head Guard of the imperial palace.

These two officers, one a middle-aged Arab with a scar across his face, and the other a great Negro very gaudily dressed, questioned the prisoners further, as to their education and abilities. Sally, watching and listening to everything very apprehensively, noticed that Ali, the renegade, was talking a great deal, surely saying more than merely translating the Americans' terse answers. His tone was light and indifferent. He smiled a great deal, shrugged sometimes.

It was one of the most difficult parts of their position not to understand what was happening to them, and to be powerless to affect the outcome in any way. Sally stood close beside Andrew, her hand in his, watching the numberless pigeons float down from the sky to the marble stones of the courtyard where two black slaves were throwing out handfuls of barley. The pigeons came out of the air with their wings sharply raised. Some were white and some gray with iridescent necks.

Behind the pleasant turmoil of the pigeons, there was now and then a deeper sound, more distant, really like thunder, but a thunder full of sadness and threat. A taint of animal smell and meat hung on the warm air of the courtyard.

"Those must be the lions," Sally whispered to Andrew. "He has them in cages."

Unexpected Aid

Now each of the men and Andrew were given a short garment and a pair of loose trousers and the soft leather slippers they had seen so often. Tom, the negro, was led off in the most friendly manner by two members of the royal guard. Sally, happening to glance about at the moment, saw Ali hand what looked like a purse to the Head Guard. Their long cloaks almost hid what had happened. It seemed as though the renegade had merely touched the other's arm in his casual, rather contemptuous, fashion.

A moment later he came up to the prisoners.

"Good-by," he said. "I am being sent back immediately to Salé and my ship, with the Arabs who accompanied you. My orders are to say nothing of your coming. I think the American envoy is here and has finished negotiations for the release of the other American captives but that it is not intended that he should learn about you."

The Arab with the scar spoke sharply, and Ali shrugged and smiled.

"Get word to him if you can. But it is dangerous," he said very quick and low. The Arab advanced on him angrily ordering him to be gone. He turned toward Sally.

"I have done what I could for all of you, and you especially. God bless you, child."

The staff that the Arab carried came down resoundingly across Ali's shoulders. He did not wince in the least, but raised his hand in a gesture of farewell, and, smiling, turned toward the gate. The Slave Master made a motion, ordering the men to follow him, and the Head Guard reached out and took Sally's hand. She tried to say good-by to Andrew, to the Captain, but he pulled her away, not roughly but as though he scarcely knew she was there, as though she were something not of flesh and blood which he was drawing after him. She did not dare struggle. His great black hand completely closed over hers, his sweeping robes almost enveloped her in their folds.

"Good-by, Andrew! good-by!" she shouted, and she heard Andrew's "Good-by, good-by," already faint and faroff.

An African Garden

The Head Guard knocked at a green gate studded with patterns of nails, which opened before them and Sally found herself in a gallery of tiles patterned with flowers, opening onto a garden intersected by tiled paths. These were raised about a foot above the ground, which was covered with flowering and trailing plants, set here and there with rose trees and orange trees and palms like some enormous carpet. Clear streams of water ran in tiled channels on each side of the walks and there were fountains or pairlions where the paths met, and at the end of the garden a large lake, backed by a high wall entirely crusted with tiles.

Birds sang from cages hanging under the galleries and young girls in bright colored robes walked here and there, or sat on divans in the shade of summer houses. Some of these girls were black as coals; some were Arabs; some had the blue tattooed patterns of the Berber women, and a few of them were white. Overhead the pigeons flew, and all this paradise was surrounded by a high wall, topped with iron spikes, except where it opened into a palace, of which there seemed to be seven or eight.

At their passing, the young women and the children with them burst into chattering. They called out questions in various languages to which the negro paid no attention, until they came to an alcove set into a white wall. The ceiling was of carved cedar wood, the walls blue and shadowy with tiles. In the middle of the floor was a fountain and about its three sides ran a divan. Someone was playing on a guitar and singing, but broke off abruptly as the two came up.

Sally felt her hand released and heard the voice of the man beside her speaking, and then a clear slow voice answered from the divan. She looked up. A young woman sat there, very richly dressed. Under the turban on her head her yellow hair flowed out all about her, hanging to the floor as she leaned back among the cushions. Her face was pale and calm under the great square-cut emerald that hung on her forehead.

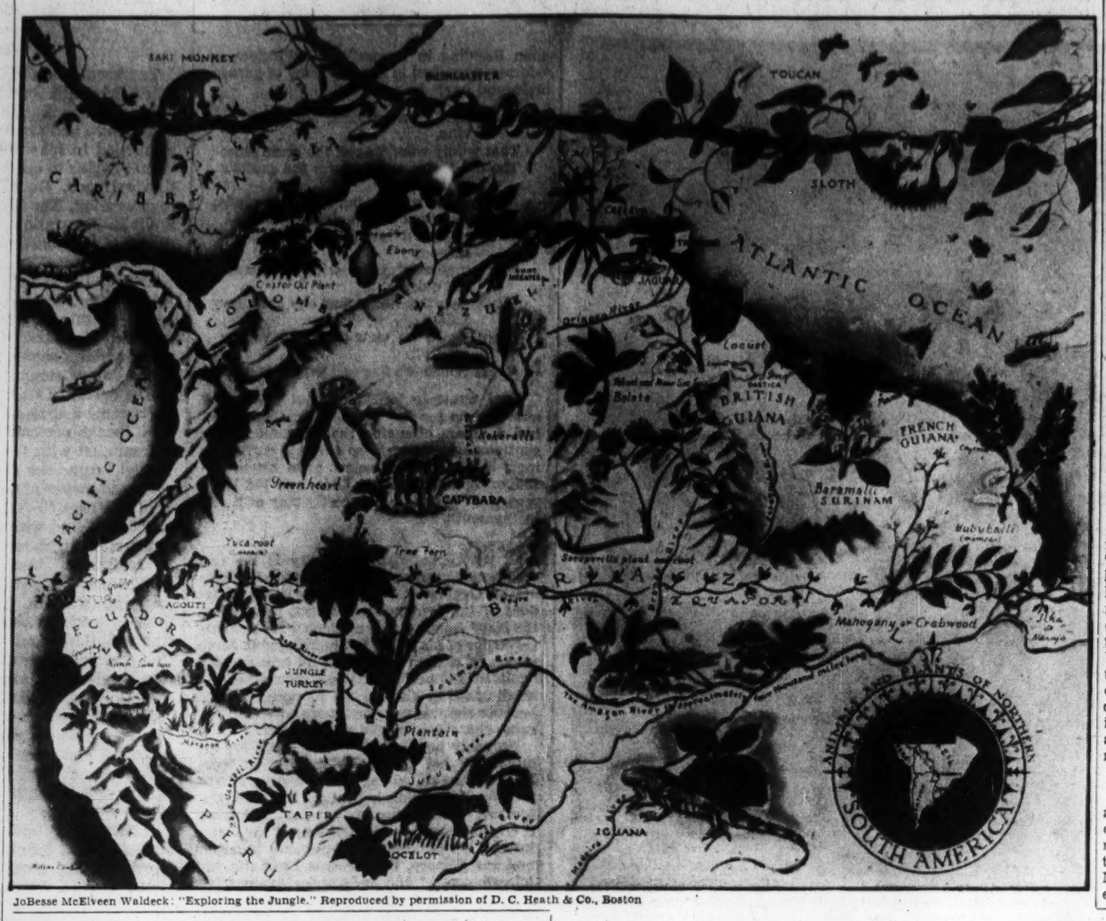
While Sally stood staring, she felt the Head Guard's hand on her shoulder forcing her down to her knees, and then the lady said in a low voice,

"Kneel, child, and put your forehead to the ground. Then you may get up and come to me."

For a moment Sally stiffened against the hand forcing her down.

"It is no dishonor," said the lady. "Quick, dear. Do not make him angry."

(To be continued next Thursday)



JoBesse McElveen Waldeck: "Exploring the Jungle." Reproduced by permission of D. C. Heath & Co., Boston

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Middlesex Rover Scouts at their post as Wardens, taking down Air Raid Precautions messages. They have each been awarded the Boy Scout's Association gilt cross for gallantry during air raids

Strange Creatures of the Old 'New World'

Animals of Hispanic America—1

By Victor Wolfgang von Hagen

The phrase "animals of the New World" gives a wrong impression. This, the Western Hemisphere is not "new," in the sense that it was slumbering on the ocean floor when Asia or Africa had a long history behind them. This is the "New World" only insofar that it was "new" to the white races that "discovered" it. As a matter of fact this is a very old world, and its animals are some of the most ancient that exist on this earth. One puzzle they present is that most of them have shrunk.

Take, for instance, the little armadillo, that burrowing animal, with a hard shell like a tortoise. In very ancient times, it was so immense that it could have dwarfed a modern elephant; and the most inoffensive sloth (which we shall describe in a later article) once roamed our Southwest plains munching the sharp pinnate leaves of the Joshua tree. It was so large that it could stand up and reach the highest branches. Time and competition in the animal world have shrunk these huge creatures to their present sizes.

Here in the Americas we, too, have a camel, only it has been transformed to the llama (pronounced yāmà) along with its more minor Andean relatives the agile guanaco and the wool-yielding alpaca. These were the only beasts of burden that the Indians had in this "new world" before the coming of the white men with their horses. Llamas are ruminants (which means they rechew what they have already swallowed) and are allied to the camels whom most scientists believed first developed in the United States in very ancient times, some, crossing over to Asia, became today's dromedaries; others, passing down to South America, became llamas.

Now in the Americas we have no tigers (even though the Latin Americans call a big cat a "tigre"), but we have jaguars, which are larger than Africa's leopards. These animals have been here since the dimmest antiquity; the same may be said of the tapir. This animal looks something like an elephant in miniature with its short mobile trunk and heavy squat body, yet its closest relatives are the horse and the rhinoceros, although if you saw it creeping silently through the jungles at night it would seem like none of these.

Now this tapir is found only in the Americas and in tropical Asia. How? Why? Precisely, it was for long a deep puzzle until scientists digging in the rocks found bones of the animals related to our modern tapir. And these bones were found in North America! So this continent was the home, too, of the tapir who moved further south in the Americas and traveled over the Chinese route to Asia.

The Western Hemisphere, therefore, is not the "New World." Monkeys, frogs, snakes, birds, iguanas, lizards that are seen no where else are found in the Americas. Apparently, North America was the original home, too, of the giant tortoise.

In the Age of Reptiles, the 2,000-pound turtle could have carried a modern cannon on its gigantic shell without discomfort. Then came a change in the world and the tortoises wandered. And, in their wandering, they shrunk. The gigantic tortoises disappeared all over the world expect in two places—both islands. One of these places is the Galapagos Islands (which we shall describe in a later article); the other, islands in the Indian Ocean.

Altogether, the Americas are a strange "New World," where birds fly like insects and insects like birds. There is the giant anteater, six feet in length, that wanders in the jungles and has no teeth, living only on ants, which it gathers up with a long moist snake-like sticky tongue. There are numbers of animals who, like the kangaroos of Australia, keep their young in a pouch; there are rodents (rats, of course) who reach a size of four feet in length and weigh over a hundred pounds! This animal is about the size of a yearling pig with a coat of long yellowish hair. On bright moonlit nights, where the rivers of the Amazon open to a grassy glade, the capybara may be seen grazing or sitting up on his hindquarters like a dog. A rat that weighs over a hundred pounds!

But the real glory of the Americas are the birds. There are large birds, like the rheas of South America—the ostriches of the "New World"; there is the hoatzin who frequents the mangrove swamps—so ancient that it still has hooks on its wings like the reptiles from which it sprang. There are bell birds, trumpeter birds, umbrella birds, yellow crested screamers, whose shriek may be heard like a foghorn two miles away. There are legions of ruby throated, long tailed metallic hummingbirds, which give beauty to the jungle as well as to the highest places in the Andes.

Everywhere in the Americas there is beauty and strangeness in the hosts of animals that live in the mystic corridors of the canyons, the frigid moorlands of the Andes or in the dark mysterious green jungle. It is the most glorious heritage that we have, this natural beauty of the forests and the birds and animals which are their living ornaments. All this is in our old "New World." And it is some of these creatures that we shall describe for you in this series of 12 articles on Animals and Hispanic America.

(Next Thursday's article will describe the iguana.)

Can You Trust Your Senses?

Try It Out Yourself—2

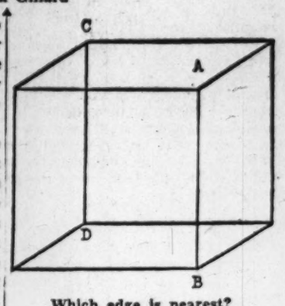
By Frank Gillard

Can you trust your senses? Do your fingers, and your eyes, for instance, always tell you the truth? I'm not so sure! Just try these experiments and you may get a surprise.

First, put three saucers side by side on the table. In the first one put cold water. In the middle one put lukewarm water; in the third put hot water—as hot as you can bear to feel it. Now, put the forefinger of one hand in the cold water, and the forefinger of the other hand in the hot water. Keep them there while you count, fairly slowly, up to a hundred. Then, quickly, lift them out, and plunge them both into the lukewarm water. You will get a very peculiar feeling now. Your two fingers will contradict each other. The finger which was in the hot water will tell you that the lukewarm water is cold. But the finger which you have just taken out of the cold water will say that the lukewarm water is hot! Well, they can't both be telling the truth, can they? In fact our sense of touch is so unreliable when it comes to telling how hot a thing is, that we generally have to use a thermometer to find out the real fact.

One Pencil—or Two?

Now here is another trick. Get a friend to cross the first and second fingers of his hand. They must be well crossed, so that the tips of the fingers are well apart. Now tell your friend to close his eyes and when he has done so slip a pencil between his crossed finger tips. Ask him how many pencils he can feel. He will probably say "two," because, at first, it does feel like that. Get your friend to try the trick on you, and feel it for yourself.



Which edge is nearest?

The explanation is this. Those edges of your two fingers which touched the pencil are usually far apart from one another. They are not used to touching the same thing at the same time. So they each send you a different message, and it seemed that you had two pencils there instead of one.

If you like, you can do the reverse of that trick. Tell your friend to keep his fingers crossed and his eyes closed. Then take two matchsticks and press one against the outside tip of each of his crossed fingers. Ask him how many matches he can feel, and he will probably say "one." I leave you to work out the explanation this time.

So, you see, your sense of touch often deceives you, and so does your sight.

Optical Illusions

Take a look at the hollow cube in the diagram, for instance. Stare at it hard for two minutes, and then say which edge is really meant to be nearer to you. Is it AB or CD?

In the other diagram, you will see how easy it is to make parallel lines appear to converge by crossing them with diagonal lines, and how you can make one line look longer than another when they are actually the same length. We call these things optical illusions.

Try to think out some optical illusions of your own. It's simply a matter of what background, and what surroundings, you give your picture.

Not only do your eyes often deceive you, but you can sometimes fool them. Roll a sheet of paper into a cylinder about two inches across; put this roll up to your left eye and look through it with that eye. At the same time hold the palm of your right hand before your right eye. Now you will see something very peculiar. It will appear that you have a hole right through the palm of your hand! The reason is this. You put together in thought the sight from your two eyes. As a rule, of course, they are looking at the same thing and you get a sensible picture. But this time you have tricked them.

(Watch the page For Young People next Thursday for another trick that you can try out yourself.)

Make Way for Books!

Book Reviews

A Baseball Hero

Baseball fans will like John R. Tunis's new book, "World Series," illustrated by Jay Hyde Barnum (Harcourt, Brace & Co. New York $2). In this sequel to the author's "The Kid From Tomkinsville," published by Harcourt in 1940, Roy Tucker, the kid, is again the hero, and plays for the Dodgers in the World Series. Here's a good story built around scientific baseball, showing the fine points and dramatic plays of the game! Here's a book that will win more reading fans for Mr. Tunis, and is particularly timely just now, too!

Railroading in the 1800's

"Whistle Round the Bend," by Erick Berry (Oxford University Press, London, New York $2), a story that appeared serially on the page For Young People, rounds out the author's trilogy of American Transportation. The first, "Go And Find Wind," told the story of a sailing ship; the second, "Lock Her Through," was about the Erie Canal.

Interest in New Haven in the early 1800's centered about two problems, the Mendi slaves, who seemed to be a community responsibility, and whether there should be a new railroad to New York. How these burning questions were solved, together with the part Aaron Herrick and Leafy, two railroad-minded young people played in all the happenings, is unfolded in this story with an exciting plot, live characters, some of them real people, some fictional. Young people who read the story serially will enjoy the additional chapters included in the book.

American Composers

Brief, close-up biographical sketches of 15 well-known American musicians are presented in "Story-Lives of American Composers" by Katherine L. Bakeless (Frederick A. Stokes Co. New York $2.50).

Incidents and anecdotes of interest to young people are told about these men who have produced American music, including Stephen Foster, Sousa, MacDowell, Nevin, Victor Herbert, Irving Berlin, Gershwin and others.

In the sketches themselves, and in an interlude on "Changing Fashions in Popular Music" the author traces the growth and development of a national American music from the music of the Indian to modern jazz. Representative records and suggestions for further reading are added features to this book which is useful to the student in musical courses and inspiring for any teenage reader.

Animal Tales

"Out of the Woods," a collection of wild animal tales by Irving Crump, with pictures by Enos B. Comstock (Dodd, Mead & Co. New York $2), will furnish entertainment for outdoor boys and girls and for those who like animal stories. Here are tales that take the reader into the woods, the animals' own haunts, where they pursue their own ways of life and where contact with man and other animals, friends or foes, brings about challenging situations.

There's the story of Beppo the monkey, who performed for Giuseppe Soronto, the organ grinder, but ran away to the woods one day where he had the time of his life; and the story of the great black bear, who mothered two sheep-dog puppies and taught them the ways of the wilderness. Nine other lively tales, excellent for reading aloud around scout camp or home firesides, are included in this book.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Tricky Lines

Strengthening a Link

The link between England and America is ever growing stronger. Following the historic meeting in the Atlantic of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt, Boy Scouts of Britain are writing to Scout Headquarters asking to be put in touch with Scouts in the United States. This means that very soon an endless chain of letters will be passing across the ocean—possibly over the very spot where the leaders of the two great democracies planned the world of the future.

"Somewhere in Britain today there is a boy who will be a future Prime Minister. Somewhere in America today there is a boy who will be a future President. Is it not a good thing that they should be friends now? Today we make the plans, but it is the men of tomorrow who must carry them out." So say the Boy Scouts.

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The Home Forum

In Which We Meet a Young Gentleman of the "Beau Monde"

COPLEY painted the portraits of three Warrens, father, mother, and son, and all three now hang on the walls of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The father and mother were American revolutionists, the son a young gentleman of the *beau monde*, whatever his country or his politics.

The portraits of James Warren and his wife, who was born Mercy Otis, were painted in Boston, some time between 1763 and 1767; that of their son Winslow was done in London, in 1780. All of them belong to the years when John Singleton Copley was doing his best work, after he had arrived at a mastery of his realistic style and before he was unduly influenced by the patterns of the fashionable British painters.

* * *

I sat the other morning where I could get a view of the three pictures. It meant twisting my neck a little to see them all at once, but I was glad to do that for the sake of studying them as a family group. The Warrens had four other sons, and I should have liked it if portraits of those others had been hanging there, too; but I had to get along without James, Jr., Charles, Henry, and George. Winslow, who seems to have been his mother's favorite, is the only one to be seen.

Looking at the three portraits from left to right—in reverse of the usual order—I could see first the mother, then the father, and then by a longer reach of the eye their son. I saw Mercy Warren as she was before the tasks and anxieties of the Revolution had taken toll of her. When the picture was painted, she was mistress of the tall, gambrel-roofed house on Plymouth's main street, bringing up her five young sons, discharging the duties of hospitality that rested on one born an Otis of Barnstable and married to a Warren of Plymouth, with Winslow and Alleyne connections. Her husband was high sheriff of Plymouth County, perhaps already representative to the General Court. Her brilliant brother, James Otis, had made his famous speech against the Writs of Assistance, and there was plenty of uneasiness about Parliament's restrictions on New England trade; but the portrait is that of a gracious colonial lady before she became a propagandist and a daughter of liberty.

* * *

Certainly there is no look of a firebrand about her. In arrested motion she is depicted, with lovely hands extended as if to welcome a guest. Her sweeping gown is of blue-green satin edged with silver braid, elaborate in puffings and delicate lace. Silver ribbon is knotted at her bosom and at the base of her fragile cap. Though she has an intellectual brow and a determined mouth, she seems more likely to lead a social set than to abet a revolution. A little mannered and self-conscious in her dignity, a little cold if the blue and silver of her dress and the pallor of her skin are significant, she is nevertheless alive to the tips of her vital, graceful fingers; but it is not easy to see in her the woman who set her pen to caustic attack upon the Tories of Massachusetts.

Neither has her husband an incendiary look. He is the perfect country squire—high-colored, solid, and hearty. Dark gray broadcloth and black satin, with white ruffles, set off his ruddy complexion and bright blue eyes. He has one hand thrust into his pocket and

By Courtesy of the Owner, Winslow Warren, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINSLOW WARREN: *A Portrait by John Singleton Copley*

with the other grasps a cane. No one could appear more firmly planted with both feet on the ground. Yet he had an unquenchable passion for the Rights of Man, and a zeal for democracy so far-reaching that he opposed the adoption of the Constitution because he believed that it would give undue powers to the central government.

Beyond these two hangs the portrait of their son, Winslow. Though small, it is the gem of them all. Surely this is Winslow Warren to the life, in person and in temperament—that fine, high-bred profile, the spirited pose of the head, the arrogant dark eyes, self-willed mouth, and dress à la mode, powdered hair, smart stock, sleek brown-gray coat with velvet collar and splendid silver buttons. There is evidence that his political theories were as democratic as those of his parents, but here is an American princeling ready to bowl the world over. On his mother's testimony, the likeness was striking.

Winslow sailed from Boston in May, 1780. He was twenty-one, his country was at war in a cause to which his parents had given their hearts and labors, and his elder brother a leg; and exactly why he went abroad at that time is not known, except that there are indications that he wanted to go into European trade and had a hope ultimately of receiving a consular appointment. Perhaps his mother was glad enough to have him where he could not join the army or the navy.

* * *

As I studied the three portraits, I tried to see what of his father and mother showed in the young man's face. Like both of them, he has a fine straight nose, but he carries his higher. In expression, I imagined that I saw some suggestion of his mother, much of grace and social competence. His mouth, generously curved and full, is quite unlike his father's which is noticeably thin-lipped and his mother's which, though wide, is firmly compressed.

While Winslow was away, the Warrens bought "The Governor's Garden" on Milton Hill, formerly the country home of Thomas Hutchinson, royal governor of Massachusetts. Mercy, writing verses "To a Young Gentleman Residing in France"—her Winslow, of course—described to him her view of garden, field, and bay:

"The tufted flowers meet the clustering vine,
That wildly wanders o'er the conic pine;
The darkening cedars form the grotto's shade,
And greener willows fan the fertile glade;
A little alcove opes on either hand,
Where the tall larch and vivid limes ascend;
The lengthened vista widens through the dale,
Where sportive flocks play o'er the glossy vale;
From hence we view along the watery way,
Great Bourbon's flag and pennants play."

They wrote to Winslow about wallpapers and carpets for the mansion, and no doubt had a dream of seeing that splendid young gentleman installed in so suitable surroundings; but in 1791 Winslow gave his life in Indian fighting near the Ohio, and the Warrens went back to a less costly way of living in Plymouth.

* * *

Of the three Warrens, Mercy is the one who became famous. James was briefly Postmaster General of Washington's army, President of the Provincial Congress, member of the Navy Board, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor of his State; but he refused to serve under John Hancock, whom he considered a "guilded Puppet." For these offices he gets small space in history, but Mercy gets more because she was a writer; more correctly, because she was a woman and a writer.

Probably her fame is not so much for the quality of her writing as for her subjects. John Adams called her James Warren's "historical, philosophical, poetical, and satirical consort." This sums up her and her work pretty thoroughly—her "History of the Revolution," her philosophical comments in letters and the History, her "Poems Dramatic and Miscellaneous," and her satirical plays, "The Adulateur" and "The Group," and possibly others. It is on these skits, the first instances in America of the use of the dramatic form as a vehicle for satire, that her fame chiefly rests. They have no dramatic value and are, in fact, hardly more than propagandist pamphlets. They are not art, but they bring the temper of the American Revolution close to the present-day reader.

Mercy Warren herself is brought close by her portrait and by those of the two whom she loved, and to whom she wrote many letters of a dignified yet poignant charm.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Galsworthy's Buttercup Field

BETWEEN Moretonhamstead and Bovey Tracy, almost on the edge of Dartmoor, lies the little village of Manaton. The lanes in that part of the world seem to conduct their meanderings with little if any purpose, and the traveller encountering them for the first time will be lucky if he reaches his destination without losing his way one or twice. . . . At last, however, he will come upon Manaton itself—a tiny place, with a church and exiguous tree-framed village green tucked away to one side of the road, and a desultory cluster of cottages on either side. Just before he comes to the village he must turn right, into an avenue of tall trees, and move down a steepish slope beneath their shelter. These trees run down towards the small enclosed farm-yard, and then fan out into a tiny copse, which shelters the east-fronting house to left and rear. . . .

In *Buttercup Night* Galsworthy has given us an account of how he first happened on the place during a walking tour in 1904. . . .

"Why is it (he wrote), that in some places one has such a feeling of life being, not merely a long picture-show for human eyes, but a single breathing, glowing, growing thing, of which we are no more important a part than the swallows and magpies, the foals and sheep in the meadows, the sycamores and ash trees and flowers in the fields, the rocks and the little bright streams, or even than the long fleecy clouds and their soft-shouting drivers, the winds? . . .

"It was Sunday in June when I first came on one such, far down in the West Country. I had walked with my knapsack twenty miles, and there being no room in the tiny inn in the very little village, they directed me to a wicket gate, through which, by a path leading down a field, I would come to a farm-house where I might find lodging. The moment I got into that field I felt within me a special contentment, and sat down on a rock to let the feeling grow. . . . Around, as far as one could see, was hardly a yard of level ground; all hill and hollow, long ago reclaimed from the moor; and against the distant folds of the hills the farm-house and its thatched barns were just visible, embowered among beeches and some dark trees, with a soft bright crown of sunlight over the whole. A gentle wind brought a faint rustling up from those beeches and from a large lime tree which stood by itself; on this wind some little snowy clouds, very high and fugitive in that blue heaven, were always moving over. But I was most struck by the buttercups. Never was field so lighted up by those tiny lamps, those little bright pieces of flower china out of the Great Pottery. They covered the whole ground, as if the sunlight had fallen bodily from the sky, in millions of gold patines; and the fields below, as well, down to what was evidently a stream, were just as thick with the extraordinary warmth and glory of them.

"Leaving the rock at last, I went towards the house. It was long and low and rather sad, standing in a garden all moss, grass and buttercups, with a few rhododendrons and flowery shrubs below a row of fine old Irish yews. On the stone verandah a grey sheep-dog and a very small golden haired child were sitting close together absorbed in each other. . . . Thrushes, blackbirds, yaffles, cuckoos, and one other very monotonous little bird were in full song; and this, with the sound of the streams and the wind, and the shapes of the rocks and the trees, the colours of the flowers and the warmth of the sun, gave one the feeling of being lost in a very wilderness of Nature."

Such was—and is—the place which in 1908 the Galsworthys made their country home.—From "The Life and Letters of John Galsworthy," by H. V. MARROT. (New York: Scribner.)

The Valiant

Most precious of the flowers
Of a garden,
To him who holds a garden
In his heart,
Are those last, tiny-petaled
Blossoms,
That brave September's cold,
October's blasts.
Faithful, they hold in memory
A summer's long and sunny blooming;
Valiant and meek, they demonstrate
The gentleness of courage;
Eloquent and wise,
They clearly prophesy
A summer yet to come,
And yet again,
More summers.

GEORGE SILL LEONARD

A Diamond in the Congo

In the diary of a prospector, there is an entry that reads:

"September 15, 1912. Got a good start and passed through a very large village called Tchiphoomba. Very friendly and want the white man. Went on over a small divide and came to a small creek called Musalala, near the friendly village of Kambeanza. In this little creek, which runs into the Chiumbo River, I found a small diamond in quartz, flint, and agate gravel on a sandstone bedrock. Women of the village are having a little dance as it is full moon."

As the prospector reads this entry today, an Africa that is now history unrolls before him, and he follows the trails once more with his caravan. Countless scenes flash to his mind, clear as the points of light from the countless diamonds he dug from the earth of Africa:

Sailing up the Congo and Kasai Rivers with all the eagerness of inexperience, and then the long trek through the Congo. Once more the stealthy stillness of the black African night holds him in its spell. He hears again the roll of drums resounding from village to village, filling the land with rhythm, as the people dance in the moonlight. In a lonely bush camp, the wild notes of the telegraph whistles fill the night with mystery as the messages flash from hill to hill. And on the march there is the sound that is a restless longing, an eternal wishing—the whish, whish of the giant blades of grass.

On a day in the dry season, he goes again with the chief to set his signal fires to burn the grass. And, after the fire, the fire trees bloom—rising above the fire-blackened plain like torches of flame. On an evening in the rainy season, in the candlelight before his tent, he amuses himself catching the winged ants.

Again he listens to the shouts and laughter, to the never-ending small troubles, and settles the disputes of those children of Africa who work for him, with him, carrying his loads through forest and swamp and jungle and over the plains in rainy season and dry, sharing his fortune, good or ill. He crosses again the thousand streams and pans the gravel day after day, finding at length some colors, a few garnets, now and again a little gold, and at last a diamond in a little creek near a Congo village where the women dance in the moonlight.

P. Y.

The Eternal Status of Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE REVELATION of God as ever-present Spirit brings to the individual consciousness an awakening, in some degree, to the true nature and status of man. Being thus awakened to his true selfhood, the individual begins to manifest, to demonstrate, that selfhood. Obedience to God brings regeneration. The life story of Moses offers a vivid illustration of the regenerative power of spiritual revelation coupled with meek obedience.

Despite the proofs of divine Love which were bestowed upon Moses in his childhood, despite his royal education, his knowledge of and reverence for the divine goodness shown to the Hebraic patriarchs, Moses committed a crime and fled to the desert in fear of retribution. There he became a sheepherder. In that humble and lonely occupation he had time for communion with God, and to his seeking thought came the revelation of the presence and power of eternal Being. For God said to Moses, "I AM THAT I AM" (Exodus 3:14). And with the influx of spiritual understanding came a call to service, and a realization that God, divine Mind, would supply the needed intelligence, courage, wisdom, and might, to enable him to perform that service. Discerning the infinitude and omnipotence of God, the creator, Moses discerned something of the everlasting status of man. The "I AM" of infinity was reflected in his thought and life, in righteousness and courage. Thus he was able to lead his people out of physical and moral bondage, to receive a revelation of law, as given in the Decalogue, and to teach the people to worship God aright.

Christ Jesus understood the nature, attributes, and infinitude of God as Spirit, Love, the universal Father, and the eternal status of man as the beloved son of God. His clear recognition of the perfection of man as the forever reflection of God, enabled him to identify his own being as the Son of God, the eternal "I AM." Jesus referred to his spiritual identity thus: "Before Abraham was, I am;" "I and my Father are one;" "My Father is greater than I" (John 8:58; 10:30; 14:28). Likewise did he identify the real selfhood of all. Of his healing method, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Distorted, unreal mental images of disease and death disappeared before the pure light of his spiritual vision; the mist of hate evaporated in the sunlight of Truth; he proved man's Life to be God.

Christ Jesus made it plain that the demonstration of spiritual power was not his sole prerogative, but the privilege of all who would know and obey the truth he revealed. His healing work was evidence of the ever-operative spiritual law. This spiritual law is available to everyone alike at all times. Because God is, man is. The qualities and attributes of God are the qualities and attributes reflected by spiritual man. And when the individual sees his true selfhood as the child of God, the expression of Mind, "obedient to the will of Love, directed by Truth, reflecting the beauty and joy of Soul, he begins to realize and demonstrate the eternal nature and status of man. Such affirmations, made persistently and with the loving desire to be obedient, obliterate mortal suggestions of lack, inharmony, pain, sorrow, death, for not one of these is real, or any part of the real universe. But we must be alert and faithful to avoid testifying by thought or word to the presence and power of evil. We must not affirm the pronouncements of mortal mind either about ourselves or about others, if we would demonstrate peace and joy.

The truth which is basic to all right reasoning and affirmation is that God, good, is infinite Spirit, All. On page 587 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has given the following definition: "GOD. The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." The truth about God leads to the truth about man. It cannot be otherwise, for the Scriptures declare (Genesis 1:27), "God created man in his own image." All that knows, is knowable, or has real existence, is God and His reflection.

Mrs. Eddy lived and demonstrated the truth she taught. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 165) she has written: "As an active portion of one stupendous whole, goodness identifies man with universal good. Thus may each member of this church rise above the oft-repeated inquiry, What am I? to the scientific response: I am able to impart truth, health, and happiness, and this is my rock of salvation and my reason for existing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Der ewige Zustand des Menschen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE OFFENBARUNG, daß Gott der allgegenwärtige Geist ist, erweckt das individuelle Bewußtsein einigermaßen zu der wahren Art und dem wahren Zustand des Menschen. Der so zu seinem wahren Selbst erweckte Sterbliche beginnt dieses Selbst zu bekunden, zu beweisen. Gehorsam gegen Gott bringt Erneuerung. Die Lebensgeschichte Mose's bietet eine lebendige Veranschaulichung der erneuernden Kraft geistiger Offenbarung verbunden mit demütigem Gehorsam.

Trotz der Beweise der göttlichen Liebe, die Mose in seiner Kindheit erfahren durfte, trotz seiner königlichen Erziehung, seiner Kenntnis und Verehrung der den hebräischen Erzvätern erzeigten göttlichen Güte beging er ein Verbrechen und floh aus Furcht vor Vergeltung in die Wüste. Dort wurde er ein Schafhirt. Während dieser bescheidenen und einsamen Beschäftigung hatte er Zeit zur Gemeinschaft mit Gott; und sein forschendes Denken empfing die Offenbarung der Gegenwart und Macht des ewigen Seins. Denn Gott sprach zu Mose: „Ich Bin, der Ich Bin" (2. Mose 3, 4). Und mit dem Erlangen geistigen Verständnisses kam eine Aufforderung zu dienen und die Erkenntnis, daß Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, ihm seinen Bedarf an Intelligenz, Mut, Weisheit und die Kraft geben wird, dieses Dienen ausführen zu können. Durch Wahrnehmung der Unendlichkeit und Allmacht Gottes, des Schöpfers, nahm Mose etwas vom ewigen Zustand des Menschen wahr. Den „Ich Bin" der Unendlichkeit spiegelte er in seinem Denken und Leben in Gerechtigkeit und Mut wider. So konnte er sein Volk aus leiblicher und sittlicher Knechtschaft herausführen, eine Offenbarung des Gesetzes empfangen, wie wir es in den Zehn Geboten haben, und das Volk lehren, Gott recht anzubeten.

Christus Jesus verstand die Art, die Eigenschaften und die Unendlichkeit Gottes als des Geistes, der Liebe, des allumfassenden Vaters, und den ewigen Zustand des Menschen als des geliebten Sohnes Gottes. Seine klare Erkenntnis der Vollkommenheit des Menschen als der ewigen Widerspiegelung Gottes befähigte ihn, sein eigenes Sein als den Sohn Gottes, des ewigen „Ich Bin", zu identifizieren. „Ehe denn Abraham ward, bin ich"; „ich und der Vater sind eins"; „der Vater ist größer als ich" (Joh. 8, 58; 10, 30; 14, 28). Ebenso identifizierte er das wirkliche Selbst aller. Von seinem Heilverfahren schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 476, 477): „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm dort erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese richtige Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken". Entstellte, unwirkliche mentale Krankheits- und Todesbilder verschwanden vor dem reinen Licht seines geistigen Blicks. Der Haßnebel verging im Sonnenlicht der Wahrheit. Er bewies, daß Gott das Leben des Menschen ist.

Christus Jesus machte klar, daß der Beweis geistiger Kraft nicht nur sein Vorrecht, sondern das Vorrecht aller war, die die durch ihn enthüllte Wahrheit erkennen und befolgen würden. Sein Heilungswerk war der Beweis des immer wirkenden geistigen Gesetzes. Dieses geistige Gesetz steht jedermann in gleichem Maße zu allen Zeiten zur Verfügung. Weil Gott ist, ist der Mensch. Die Eigenschaften und Merkmale Gottes sind die Eigenschaften und Merkmale, die der geistige Mensch widerspiegelt. Und wenn einer sein wahres Selbst als das Kind Gottes, den Ausdruck des Gemüts sieht, der dem Willen der Liebe gehorsam ist, von der Wahrheit geleitet ist und die Schönheit und Freude der Seele widerspiegelt, beginnt er die ewige Art und den ewigen Zustand des Menschen zu verwirklichen und zu beweisen. Solche Behauptungen, die beharrlich und mit dem liebevollen Wunsche, gehorsam zu sein, erklärt werden, zerstören alle sterblichen Vorspiegelungen wie Mangel, Disharmonie, Schmerz, Leid, Tod; denn keine einzige davon ist wirklich oder ein Teil des wirklichen Weltalls. Aber wir müssen wachsam sein und gewissenhaft vermeiden, durch Denken oder Reden für die Gegenwart und Macht des Bösen zu zeugen. Wir dürfen die Äußerungen des sterblichen Gemüts weder über uns selber noch über andere bejahen, wenn wir Frieden und Freude beweisen wollen.

Die Wahrheit, die allem rechten Folgern und Bejahen zugrunde liegt, ist, daß Gott, das Gute, der unendliche Geist, das All ist. Auf Seite 587 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit hat Mrs. Eddy folgende Begriffsbestimmung gegeben: „Gott. Der große Ich Bin; der Allwissende, Allsehende, Allweise, Allliebende und Ewige; Prinzip; Gemüt; Seele; Geist; Leben; Wahrheit; Liebe; alle Substanz; Intelligenz". Die Wahrheit über Gott führt zur Wahrheit über den Menschen. Es kann nicht anders sein; denn die Heilige Schrift erklärt (1. Mose 1, 27): „Gott schuf den Menschen ihm zum Bilde". Nur das, was weiß, was erkennbar ist oder wirkliches Dasein hat, ist Gott und Seine Widerspiegelung.

Mrs. Eddy lebte und bewies die Wahrheit, die sie lehrte. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 165) hat sie geschrieben: „Als tätiger Teil eines gewaltigen Ganzen identifiziert Güte den Menschen mit dem universalen Guten. So kann sich jedes Mitglied dieser Kirche über die oft wiederholte Frage: Was bin ich? zu der wissenschaftlichen Antwort erheben: Ich bin fähig, Wahrheit, Gesundheit und Freudigkeit mitzuteilen, und dies ist mein Erlösungsfels und der Grund meines Daseins".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Auftrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Intimate Message: Washington

He Rarely Comes in Second ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

When Franklin D. Roosevelt defends the President's policies he just never seems to come off second best.

For several weeks now—along with a superb Marquand "Mr. Moto" mystery story—Mr. Roosevelt has been occupying the featured position in Collier's magazine and under the suggestive title of "The Fight Goes On" he has been publishing some highly interesting notes which will soon be embodied in a new volume of his "Public Papers and Addresses" for 1937-1940.

There are those who have felt that the President had done an ill-timed and tactless thing to revive at this time all of the emotions and bitternesses of the Supreme Court fight and other New Deal domestic controversies but now that the series is drawing to a close it appears that this judgment is overdrawn.

These articles have not really been couched in controversial vein. In fact, one thing which impresses a detached reader is that Mr. Roosevelt can be so blithely confident that after he has finished expounding his side there cannot conceivably be any argument out of which a reasonable man could make a controversy. At least, it can be said that the President has not intended to renew a divisive debate over past issues at a moment when unity on the biggest present issues is the Country's and his own greatest need. It was a knowledgeable, middle-road Republican Senator who remarked to me the other day that in his judgment Mr. Roosevelt has not seriously departed since his third-term election from a high conception of a nonpartisan, national-unity wartime President, and in his literary reversion to the New Deal's domestic polemics of a few years ago he seems to be primarily addressing himself to historians in behalf of history.

On the one hand, Mr. Roosevelt makes perhaps his most moot observation when he describes his Supreme Court enlargement effort "and the immediate results of it" as "among the most important domestic achievements of my first two terms of office."

But many hold to the view that the Court Bill is not a monument but a mistake, that it was not an achievement but a failure and that its decisive defeat in the Senate by a vote of 70 to 20 after the Judiciary Committee had characterized it as "a needless, futile and utterly needless abandonment of constitutional principle" stamped it as one of the most important smirches of the New Deal record. At least, that was the majority view at the time which doesn't appear to come out very strongly in the President's discussion.

On one hand, Mr. Roosevelt refers to "the immediate results" of his Court enlargement plan.

But Robert H. (now Associate Justice) Jackson, in his book "The Struggle for Judicial Supremacy" frankly notes that "many of the most important changes in legal theory were announced before there was any change in justices." History must await more facts which can come only from the memoirs of the Justices themselves, before it can determine how much the pressure of the President's project had to do with the trend of the Court's decisions.

On the one hand, Mr. Roosevelt remarks that the Supreme Court's decisions against the NIRA "was the most far-reaching" of all the Court's rejection of New Deal legislation and held that the Court needed "reform" because of the conception of law illustrated by this decision.

But many take the view that Mr. Roosevelt is strangely inconsistent when, after warmly commending the constitutional philosophy of jurists such as Justices Stone, Brandeis and Cardozo, he is exasperated at the Court for agreeing with these eminent liberals. Evidently Mr. Roosevelt believes the Court is just as much wrong when it is unanimously against him as when it is dividedly against him.

Finally, Mr. Roosevelt writes that the Supreme Court's "dead hand was being laid upon this whole program of progress" in 1935 and 1936.

But many attach more importance than the President does to the fact that the designatedly liberal Justices, such as Stone, Brandeis and Cardozo, of whom the President wanted to put more on the bench, voted against the New Deal on the Humphrey case, against the New Deal on the first Frazier-Lemke case, against the New Deal on the NRA case, against the New Deal on the Building and Loan case, against the New Deal on the AAA Processing Tax case and, excepting Cardozo, against the New Deal on the "Hot Oil" case; while numerous of the designatedly conservative Justices voted with the New Deal on all the Social Security cases, all the Wagner Act cases and the second Frazier-Lemke case.

In the early days way back in his first term the President used to like to describe himself as a quarterback calling the plays, and he often said to the correspondents that when he made a mistake he was going to be the first to admit it. Either the President hasn't made any mistakes or apart from that little matter of Thanksgiving, confession doesn't come easy.

Be that as it may, President Roosevelt is helping world democracy fight a war to preserve itself against world aggression and is doing a grand job. Those who haven't always agreed with him in the past are among his strongest supporters today.

Memo from Britain:

An Anglo-American Strategy? ..... ***By Mallory Browne***

A British friend, usually very well informed, startled me the other day by saying that as far as he had been able to find out, Britain did not have any definite plan for winning the war. This bothered me a good deal and so I began to make my own inquiries.

Broadly speaking, the result of my investigation was to convince me that my English friend was neither entirely right nor entirely wrong.

Britain—meaning the British Government and the British military, air, and naval staffs—certainly has its own ideas as to how the war is to be won.

This is a very different thing, however, from saying that there exists a definite, detailed, complete British plan for bringing about final victory over Germany and the overthrow of Hitler.

The fact is that it is not in the British nature or tradition to make precise long-term strategic plans of this sort. Over here both custom and conviction argue that the ability to improvise and to meet situations as they arise is as important an element in successful strategy as is the theory of planning.

Furthermore, there is another very good reason for the absence of any purely British plan for victory: It is that it is now admitted here, though not yet acknowledged openly, that there could not be any such purely British plan for a purely British victory.

In other words, it is realized here in inner circles, though not yet circulated outwardly, that the complete defeat of Hitlerism can only be an Anglo-American victory.

This means that any definite plan for winning the war must be an Anglo-American plan. Does such an Anglo-American strategy exist?

Did Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt and their military, naval, and air chiefs at their historic Atlantic conference on shipboard outline a common policy for winning the war, and, if so, what was the policy?

If the Atlantic meeting itself justly earned the title of the "worst-kept secret of the war" this on the contrary must be one of the war's best-kept secrets. But if nothing concrete is known about these shipboard staff talks, it is possible to draw some conclusion from what is known about the respective strategic conceptions of Britain and the United States.

Briefly, the essence of American strategy can be confidently assumed to follow the fairly familiar "continental" lines, whereas Britain on the other hand takes an essentially insular and imperial view.

Thus while the British are inclined to be preoccupied with the necessity of defending their far-flung lines of communications and establishing or strengthening their bases of operations here, there, and everywhere along the whole perimeter of what has now become the continental front, Americans on the other hand tend to favor a more direct line of attack aimed at overcoming the enemy at the center.

The co-ordination of these two strategic conceptions naturally raises serious problems. But the difficulties are not by any means insoluble for the British, and American strategic conceptions are not so much opposing as complementary.

Put into more precise terms this might mean, for instance, that Britain would enlarge its present broad military program to the full extent of its powers: Hammering hard at Germany from the air, protecting its island fortress, holding the long line of outposts from Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus to Hong Kong, building up its position in Egypt and the Middle East, constantly tightening its blockade of the European continent.

America at the same time, once full participation were decided upon, might certainly be expected to develop its own ideas in co-ordination with Britain.

The axiom of all military strategy is that a victory is won by concentrating on all important reserves at the right time in the decisive spot. America's job therefore would be to have its naval, air, military as well as its industrial reserves ready to mass in overwhelming strength at a vital point.

Whether this decisive point is to be the west coast of the European Continent—whether France, for instance, Norway, or Germany itself—or whether on the contrary it will turn out to be Dakar, Suez, Persia, or Singapore, is surely less important than the fact that America have its reserves ready for decisive intervention wherever victory requires.

An Anglo-American strategy would necessarily be an essentially democratic strategy—one of free association and co-operation on an equal basis for the purpose of achieving a victory of equal importance to both the English-speaking democracies.

To Change the Subject:

Ruskin to the Rescue ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

The nutcrackers got me thinking. I read that a fast and experienced hand sheller in the old days could shell but 12 pounds of nuts in a 10-hour day, while the average worker in the mechanized shop shells 145 pounds in an eight-hour day. The machines, it is reported, have displaced many thousands of workers.

Cloth making, house building, toy manufacturing, and countless other industries have made comparable reductions of staff. Yet it is progress which lifts human beings out of drudging routine that machines can perform efficiently.

It is not progress which leaves them unemployed and unfed. The trouble is, it seems to me, that educational advancement has not kept pace with mechanical. The army of persons going about asking for work is not, on the whole, primarily occupied with obtaining work. What the jobless want, in plain language, is wages, to provide food, clothing, and shelter. There is a false kind of virtue involved in the clamor for work, which for too long has supported the idea of making machines out of people. The public has condoned industry in chaining individuals eight hours a day to a loom or sewing machine. Looking around at the beauty and abundance of the earth, I do not see how we have managed to make so little of it available to humanity.

Machinery means increased supply of manufactured articles and more persons released for nonmechanical pursuits. Education, therefore, should equip more persons to use the products and train workers along new lines. A sharing-of-wealth scheme would work best in a society in which each person could be trusted to make his full contribution of work and talent for the general good. Since the world is a long way from such a condition, the best thing would appear to be training the individual in the profession or craft for which he has natural aptitude, and starting at an early age.

If, says Ruskin, in his letters to the Sunderland cork-cutter, Thomas Dixon, no effort is made to train the youth of a nation in service for which they are qualified, then, "to call the confused wreck of social order and life brought about by malicious collision and competition, an arrangement of Providence, is quite one of the most insolent and wicked ways in which it is possible to take the name of God in vain."

He offers the opinion that a workman is happy who endeavors, not to become an employer, but daily to attain greater skill in his own craft, gradually adding to the comforts of his home and laying by "such store as shall be sufficient for the happy maintenance of his old age."

If his wages are insufficient for that, says Ruskin, they are "unjustly low," and, "it is the merest insolence of selfishness to preach contentment to a labourer who gets thirty shillings a week, while we suppose an active and plotting covetousness to be meritorious in a man who has three thousand a year."

If employers could restrain themselves in the matter of mounting profits, allowing slower and more painstaking processes where handwork is required, there would be happier workmen, less unemployment, and more satisfied consumers.

A public educated to good craftsmanship, too, would mean fewer idle hands. Too many persons are ignorant, for example, of the difference between a machine-made and a custom-made suit; a handwrought metal object and one struck off a machine; an individually designed dress and one produced by mass production; even a home-cooked doughnut and a factory product.

Craftsmen making articles of worth and beauty have told me the public will not pay even a few cents extra for something of much greater value than the thing they buy.

More attention to quality than we have been have in recent years, and consumer education to the point of appreciating workmanship, would, I believe, help to solve the problem caused by the development of mechanical devices. Young people trained to do that which uses their natural talent would never become pieces of human machinery, and, I think, would not be so easily replaced by the other kind of machinery.

'Onward Christian Soldiers'—An Epic of China

U. S. missionaries display rare courage in getting 16,000 Bibles to isolated war-torn areas.

Out of China comes another epic of human heroism.

This one is from Chengchow, strategic railway town just south of the Yellow River on the main artery from Peiping to Hankow.

Bombed repeatedly, its rail facilities torn up by retreating Chinese who later sent guerrilla bands to reoccupy the town, Chengchow faded to a wan, grim, devastated vestige of its former bustling self.

Yet Christian missionaries refused to leave. They encouraged homeless Chinese, and shared food with them when it could be obtained. They succeeded in sending more Bibles to isolated missions. They rebuilt a place to worship, and gathered new congregations.

The story is told by an American writer. His air mail letter reached Boston a few days after Japanese had driven south of the Yellow River and occupied Chengchow.

Today, Chinese claims of its recapture are not confirmed but the Japanese admit that the Chinese are re-forming their troops five miles from the city. What has happened to the missionaries, meanwhile, is unreported.

Pictures by Wide World

These Bombed-Out People of China May Have Lost Their Homes

But the Christian missionary with his Bible and soup kitchens and practical help stays with them through the worst of bombing and enemy occupation, in the sturdiest missionary tradition.

By Jack Belden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHENGCHOW, China — How 16,000 Bibles reached isolated Christian missions in northwest China despite bomb havoc and Japanese sentries is one of the epics of missionary heroism in this desolated guerrilla town.

Christian missionaries here have labored under handicaps that months ago might have broken a less hardy stock.

Across the Old Yellow River, Japanese guns on the banks 10 miles to the north have been constantly in earshot. Other Japanese guns pounded from the New Yellow River (it frequently changes its course) 10 miles to the east.

In the last two years of war, Chengchow has been raided 184 times by Japanese planes, eight straight days since this correspondent has been here and the most bombed property in the city is that belonging to foreign missions. The Southern Baptist compound alone has been bombed more than 15 times and struck by over 50 bombs, a record probably unequalled by any other mission in China. Yet foreign Christians have stuck to their posts as soldiers stick to the front lines.

Trust in Prayers

What makes bombing particularly unpleasant in Chengchow is the fact that the city is completely without dugouts; for water is only a few feet under the surface of the ground, and the best the people can do is leave the city at dawn and come back at night. This the people do, but the missionaries dig small "funk holes" and ridiculous trenches and crouch down, trusting in the efficacy of their prayers when the planes come.

And the planes come quickly here. Two minutes after the alarm, they are across the river and over the city, dropping bombs irresponsibly like handbills. The only foreign casualty so far has been Rev. Myron E. Terry, member of the Christian Literature Society and the China Bible House. The Reverend Mr. Terry was standing in the doorway of the Free Methodist Mission when a bomb struck, whipped off the door, smashed in a "funk hole" for which he had been heading and shook down a portion of the house of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ashcraft, Free Methodists, from Los Angeles.

Fortunately, Mr. Terry only got a piece of shrapnel in his shoulder. A young Canadian missionary cut it out with a pen knife and he went about his work as usual.

Mr. Terry, strictly speaking, is not a missionary. Technically, he is a Bible salesman. In the last four months, he has proved himself one of the best. Sixteen thousand Bibles, 40 tons of Christian literature for the isolated missions of northwest China—all brought over the Japanese lines within the last four months—that's Mr. Terry's record.

When Mr. Terry returned to Free China from America early this year, he found that the missions in Hanan, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Hupeh, and Mongolia were suffering from a severe Bible shortage. He decided to do something about it and came to Chengchow, crossed the Yellow River and headed for Japanese-occupied Kaifeng, intending to pick up a load of Bibles and bring them back into Free China with him. But when he arrived outside the gates of Kaifeng a missionary inside the gate sent him a note, saying, "Don't come in or you'll never get out again."

For five days, he waited in the sand dunes outside Kaifeng and finally he was rewarded with the news that the Post Office would try to ship some of his parcels across the River.

So back he came, hired a number of carts and waited for the mail boats. When they came and dumped his precious Bibles at his feet he loaded up, galloped off to Chengchow and hastily dispatched his packages to northwest China.

Now, he's the Post Office's biggest customer, getting six and eight carts a week across the River. His packages go through three post offices, one in Shanghai, another in Kaifeng and the third in Chengchow. All the other mail coming across the lines can be carried on the back of one coolie.

In Chengchow at the present time there are six American missionaries, three of them women. How they endure in a town which is completely cut off from the outside world, which has been abandoned by everyone save the Army, guerillas, a few persevering merchants, smugglers and poor peasants, your correspondent doesn't know.

The Ashcrafts, a fragile, white-haired couple, told me, "We have had the best time of our lives since we came to Chengchow." You look at the pitiful shelters in the bombed compound of the Free Methodist Mission, you hear the guns pounding away across the river and you see the empty and boarded-up shops and you wonder. How do they do it?

The Ashcrafts escaped from a Japanese occupied city when the Yellow River flood swept eastern Honan in 1938. They crossed four rivers, went through bandit country and brought hundreds of refugees safely with them to Free China.

When they arrived in Chengchow, the streets were deserted, shops were completely shut up, and unused church furniture was piled up in the living room of a deserted house. So the Ashcrafts rebuilt the church, fixed up a makeshift home and started daily early morning services as soon as the people started coming back into Chengchow when it was evident that the Japanese couldn't cross the Yellow River. Now 70,000 are back in town—there used to be 180,000—and the Ashcrafts have a sizable congregation.

Bombs have struck the Methodist Compound on five occasions. Floods entered the Ashcrafts' house once and forced them up to the second story. But somehow the Ashcrafts, like the rough and ready Yellow River, keep rolling along, cheering each other up with the remark, "You've got me; I've got you." That seems to be enough on the front lines.

British Share Perils

British missionaries here are in no less of a hot spot than their fellow-countrymen in London. Some of them, as Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Andrews, were driven out of occupied territory by the Japanese in 1939, but have managed to carve a place for themselves here in the front-line community in Chengchow.

Refugees, flood and bomb victims, school children and even the military, have time and again expressed their gratitude to the missions for work accomplished under hardship.

Still remembered by hundreds of Army officers and soldiers who passed through Chengchow when this was one of the most important railway junction towns in China is Dr. Sanford E. Ayres, one of the early foreign heroes of the Sino-Japanese war. Brother of an Atlanta newspaper publisher, Dr. Ayres not only held open house for the small corps of newspapermen who constantly trooped through Chengchow during the hectic days of 1937 and 1938 in the Hsuchow and Hankow battles, but opened up a huge receiving station for wounded soldiers while bombs were striking his compound, and later ran an ambulance to the front lines.

Dr. Ayres has long since departed and the Baptist Mission Hospital has closed its doors, but the Japanese have not stopped bombing the compound and the missionaries have not ceased carrying on in the Ayres tradition either.

Hungry Chinese in a Rice Line

Wherever the missionaries can locate rice supplies at reasonable prices, they distribute them to the most needy and give food to the destitute when possible.

Defense Demands Speed Industrial Tempo of Democratic and Ever-Busy Buffalo

Buffalo's Solid Progress Based on 'American Way'

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Big brawny Buffalo is living proof today that America and its "way of life" is headed neither for chains of bondage nor for extinction.

With its myriad defense factories roaring through the night—with a conglomerate of races, whose forbears fought each other in Europe, now learning good-neighborliness — with boomtime employment spreading optimism and routing relief rolls—Buffalo stands as a vibrant example of what Uncle Sam can do when he rolls up his sleeves and "goes to it."

Physically, the city's defense contribution leaps at you almost before you've reached this center of the Niagara Frontier's industrial area. The glow of blast furnaces warms the evening sky of Lackawanna, the suburb where Bethlehem Steel is busy with basic defense jobs. The bluish white of fluorescent lighting streams from the midnight windows of four big aircraft plants, two apiece for Curtiss-Wright and Bell Aircraft working 24 hours a day. Dozens of other plants are turning out the thousand and one military and nonmilitary items required by a Nation shouldering arms.

"Good Neighbor" Party

Mentally, this lake-shore metropolis of nearly 600,000 inhabitants is growing too — expanding its horizons, maturing, learning. When a local newspaper sponsored a big Fourth of July "Good Neighbor" Party this year, one out of every 10 Buffalonians was there, packing the new Civic Stadium. Buffalo's big worker contingents of German, Polish, and Italian descent, laboring side by side in the defense plants, are getting to know the meaning of America, stepping out of their provincialism.

Citizens in general are taking pride in their newly-completed civic buildings — the $3,000,000 Memorial Hall, built to attract conventions, for instance. They are attending concerts and classes in the brand new Kleinhans Music Hall, increasing their cultural knowledge. They are noting that the removal of car-tracks on several streets is giving Buffalo a face-lifting that will help it grow in beauty.

No single appellation characterizes Buffalo today, however. It has long held the title of the "world's leading inland port in value of tonnage"—with its 37 miles of waterfront, two-thirds of it laid out in docks, canals, and grain elevators standing like sentinels row on row. Buffalo is also known as one of the first cities in the world in flour manufacturing, and rates as a leading railroad center in America.

New Titles in Defense

But defense has brought new titles. The city is now one of the leading American centers for the production of pursuit aircraft, with both the Curtiss P-40 (Tomahawk to the British) and the Bell Airacobra in quantity production. Buffalo was also one of the first in the Nation to put its vocational high schools on a 24-hour-a-day schedule, so as to train defense workers to meet the growing need. Simultaneously, because of the vast influx of defense workers, Buffalo has been the recipient of one of the largest allocations of defense housing appropriations in the nation.

The whole Buffalo picture is one of bustle and hustle. Stores are crowded, and department store sales are up 48 per cent over last year at this time. Shiny new motorbusses on the streets, replacing trolleys on several lines, carry banners reading "100 new busses here now." The city's energetic Bureau of Publicity, to spread the good news, has put out a new film, 50 minutes long and in color, entitled "Buffalo, City of Good Neighbors."

At the same time Buffalo, by no means different from half a hundred other defense-energized American cities, has found serious problems in the emergency. The housing shortage, visible now, may become acute as workers move in to man newly-built plants or retooled factories.

Housing Problem

It is not easy to find a house or dwelling unit renting under $40, although rents have not risen appreciably. There's a shortage of maids and of garage mechanics—they're in the defense plants now. And always looming in the background is the persistent question: What will happen to this prosperity when the war finally ends?

Making answer, many Buffalo businessmen feel there will be only a small recession in key industries at that time. Popular flying, they hold, will grow by leaps and bounds in postwar years, and Buffalo's aircraft plants will be kept busy turning out the peacetime passenger and freight planes for Mr. and Mrs. America. Others ask, skeptically, about the great steel plants and other industries which in depression years were employing only half their regular quota of men, and many of these on part-time. The answer made by some farseeing persons is that America will, by some means or other, seize the initiative and find a way to keep plant capacity active, producing the goods necessary for a higher standard of living.

Meanwhile the call has been for production and more production. Buffalo talked about having a trial blackout, but after discovering from a Chamber of Commerce survey that the blacking-out preparations alone would cost upwards of $50,000, and would force the shutdown of many continuous-operation factory processes, the city decided to postpone the test.

Pioneering Days Recalled

How strange to the ancestors of present citizens—to the pioneers who came to the shores of Lake Erie in the 1780's—would the present talk of blackouts, and Airacobras, and defense plants, have seemed. Those were the days when the only Buffalo industry was pioneering. Back in 1780, one of the few inhabitants of Buffalo was a great, shaggy-maned Indian, who operated a ferry over what is now the Buffalo River. It was due to his shaggy appearance, says the most picturesque of the early legends, that the Lake Erie settlement received the name "Buffalo."

Those early settlers never heard of Hitler, but they knew of war, for the Niagara Frontier was fought for, more than once. The British took it from the French and the Americans took it from the British. Yet even those who battled could have had small realization of the value of the lands they were struggling for. They may have seen that the flat or slightly rolling terrain was ideal for farms, as today's agriculture around Buffalo testifies. They may have sensed the transport possibilities of Lake Erie. But nearby Niagara Falls was doubtless to them only something to be wondered at, and not the potential source of cheap, electric power.

Buffalo, however, began as early as 1825 the long development which was one day to make it a vital shop in the arsenal of democracy. In that year, the Erie Canal was opened.

Important Center

Settlers traveled westward, passing through Buffalo. Once in their new western home they ordered goods, which in turn passed through Buffalo. They cut down the trees of western forests, and the lumber passed through Buffalo, which became a great lumber port. Joseph Dart built at Buffalo the first steam storage and transfer elevator, enhancing the port's facilities. Grain and flour began to pass through Buffalo.

The railroads came in the 50's and thereafter, providing land connections from Lake Erie to the South, the East and the Canadian North. When the Civil War broke out, the closing of the Mississippi River sent new traffic via Buffalo Later, there came days of retrogression, when first Montreal, to the north, became a rival port in Canada, and then, far to the South, the Panama Canal was opened, providing an ocean route for goods which previously had gone overland and over-lake. The lumber trade also dwindled.

By this time, however, Buffalo was beginning to draw new strength from electric power, produced at Niagara Falls. Industries sprang up in ever-increasing number, attracted by the combination of cheap power and cheap transportation. In the course of years, the Buffalo-Niagara metropolitan district came to manufacture goods and materials worth, in recent normal times, the sum of $750,000,000 a year.

Huge Steel Mills

The Buffalo industry which is today marshaled for America's defense is big time. Lackawanna's Bethlehem Steel plant can match brawn with any steel unit in Pennsylvania. The combined steel and iron mills of the Niagara Frontier produce, in normal years, $150,000,000 worth of products.

Besides the 23 blast furnaces and 17 fabricating plants there are two cement mills, and dozens of chemical plants making coal-tar derivatives, dyes, paints and perfumes. Automobiles have been made at Buffalo since the turn of the century and Chevrolet, Fisher Body and Ford have had huge plants—where extensive retooling is now under way. Of special value to Buffalo is the fact that basic materials for industry are produced or obtainable locally or arrive by lake transportation: steel, rubber, chemicals, lumber, coal, limestone.

Now, with still more aircraft plants contracted for, and new housing to be built beside them, Buffalo citizens feel they have entered genuinely upon boom times.

Training Skilled Workers

Some of the men walking confidently along with their families were on WPA a year ago. Some only recently became semi-skilled workmen, obtaining their training perhaps at a night course in one of Buffalo's vocational high schools. Local merchants say that men newly employed are paying off old debts first; some Lackawanna storekeepers had old debts totaling as high as $15,000.

Buffalo merchants find that men making good money are buying, first of all, solid additions for the home—a new electric refrigerator for instance, or a new living room set of furniture. Then a man may get himself—or his wife—a new outfit of Sunday clothes. And it's not long before some men, working overtime and reaching up into the $3,000 bracket, at least temporarily, are buying new automobiles. There are plenty of new cars on Buffalo streets.

There's new activity in other directions. The Junior Chamber of Commerce, for instance, felt the added prosperity warranted bringing a special football game to Buffalo: Colgate versus Penn State at the Civic Stadium, Oct. 4; the venture was a success. Buffalo's 600 beauty shops, 917 restaurants, 64 movie houses and one legitimate theater are enjoying unusual success.

Relief Rolls Drop

As might be expected, there has been a heartening drop in relief rolls. Home relief showed a decrease of 47 per cent this July over the same month last year, while WPA rolls were down 70.7 per cent for the week ended Aug. 12, 1941, as against the corresponding period last year. Buffalo's cost of living, on the other hand, went up 0.7 per cent in the period from June 15 to July 15, 1941. Cost of clothing in the same period rose 1 per cent, rent 0.6 per cent, electricity 1.4 per cent, and house furnishings 2 per cent. Average weekly wages for Buffalo factory workers in July, 1941, were $35.68, as compared with average of $28.50 in 1935-1939.

Behind the surface indications of hustling activity—the deep bass whistle of lake freighters, the occasional roar of a plane being tested, and the clatter of busy feet on downtown sidewalks—behind all this, the big and little events of Buffalo living go on as usual.

Buffalo citizens attend 400 churches, representing all faiths. School children learn at 157 public, private, and parochial grammar schools, 26 high schools, and the public continuation schools. For special study the city possesses the fourth largest reference library in the United States, the Grosvenor. The University of Buffalo is well known as a pioneer in advanced liberal arts education. There are also a State Teachers College and other institutions, and there are numerous facilities for adult education.

Cultural Advantages

For increased culture Buffalonians may enjoy, besides their new music hall, the Albright Art Gallery with its constantly changing collections of modern art. They may visit the Buffalo Historical Society Museum with its Early American glass, its Iroquois collections and its 50,000 volumes of historical source material. Their children may learn at the Buffalo Museum of Science, one of the first museums to organize classes for school children.

Well supplied with recreational facilities, Buffalo has 10 parks totalling 1,442 acres and including 23 baseball diamonds, 57 tennis courts, four golf courses, 10 swimming pools, and 12 skating rinks There are 14 country clubs, six town clubs and four boat clubs Those whose recreation is the American game of baseball may see it in season at Offerman Stadium, where the Bisons of the International League hold forth Buffalo is amply endowed with advantages for those who will accept them.

By and large, today, Buffalo gives the impression of a city proud of its achievements and determined to achieve more.

Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

Plant of International Milling Company

Unusual picture showing grain elevator with capacity of 5,000,000 bushels, water frontage on Buffalo River where grain comes in, flour mill (building in deep left), and rail connections by which flour leaves the city. A complete story of Buffalo as a port and milling center is thus given.

Mayor Proud of City's Role in U. S. Plans

By Thomas L. Holling
Mayor of Buffalo
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—To all readers of The Christian Science Monitor, Buffalo—"The City of Good Neighbors"—sends friendly greetings and an invitation to come and visit us.

The citizens of Buffalo are "Good Neighbors" not only in their relations with one another; they also pride themselves on being "Good Neighbors" to all other Americans, wherever they may be, and this year they are making good that boast by their wholehearted cooperation in the national defense program.

Today the Buffalo area hums with production for defense. Scores of factories and mills, employing tens of thousands of workers, are operating full blast to turn out numerous and varied needs for defense, and to turn them out promptly. These articles include everything from trousers to trucks, from cartridge disks and chemicals to parachutes.

Steel mills are busier than ever before. Two giant aircraft concerns—Bell and Curtiss-Wright—are making aviation history with their rapid production of increasingly efficient pursuit airplanes.

Defense Bonds Response

On other defense fronts, too, the "Good Neighbors" of Buffalo are living up to their name. Tremendous defense housing projects are under way to accommodate the vast influx of workers. Right from the beginning, Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps have enjoyed a brisk sale in Buffalo, and Buffalonians have generously contributed to the United Service Organization and kindred endeavors.

As Mayor of Buffalo, I have had good reason to feel proud of the conduct of Buffalo people in these trying times. All this defense activity and interest merely serves to enhance the general attractiveness of Buffalo as a Mecca for tourists, as a convention center, as a community in which to live, and as a home of industry.

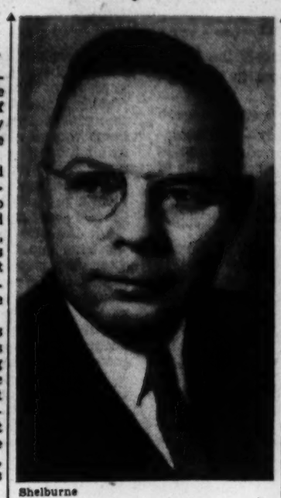
Here in Buffalo we have cultural and recreational facilities in abundance and in unending variety. To mention just a few: the world famous Albright Art Gallery; the magnficent new Kleinhans Music Hall; the Delaware Park Zoo; a Civic Stadium that will accommodate up to 45,000 spectators, and a new Memorial Auditorium which seats 15,000; modern theaters; some 1,442 acres of public parks. There are numerous public baseball diamonds, football fields, public golf courses, tennis courts, playgrounds, swimming pools and ice skating rinks. Buffalo serves as a gateway to vast recreation areas in Western New York State and Canada.

Scholastic Excellence

Aside from a well-equipped and efficiently staffed public school system, there are several institutions of higher learning, including the University of Buffalo with an enrollment of more than 5,000. There are churches of all denominations.

Elected officials endeavor to give Buffalo the highest standard of local government. Public indebtedness is being steadily decreased, improved transportation facilities are being provided, traffic safety is being augmented in many ways. The appreciation of the public is expressed in the fact that 97 per cent of all 1940 city taxes were paid in full and on time, which is just about the best record for tax collections in any large American city.

When you decide to visit—or revisit—Buffalo, plan an excursion to beautiful Niagara Falls, which is next door to us.



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Buffalo Cultivates the Arts Despite Turmoil of National Defense Effort

Industries of City Humming With Work on Defense Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Buffalo-Niagara industrial district has received to date close to $900,000,000 in orders destined directly or indirectly for defense, a survey today shows. From these orders have come some of the finest military weapons the world has seen, the new traffic jams around the defense plants whenever shifts change, and Buffalo's record building construction of 1941.

Armed with these defense orders Buffalo factories have been producing everything from bomber assemblies to army cots, and from shells tall as a boy to engines for mosquito boats. Simultaneously plants have been expanding and two great aircraft factories are now in operation where no factories at all stood a year ago.

Defense contracts received from the United States Army total close to $500,000,000. Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Defense Plant Corporation commitments for plant construction add up to over $117,000,000. British orders are estimated to add over $75,000,000 more.

The grand total of such items, as far back as mid-August, was well over $703,000,000, and this did not take into account the fact that the Bethlehem Steel Plant at Lackawanna was producing about $100,000,000 worth of basic steel products for national defense. Nor did it include recent Navy contracts, figures for which have not been given out since June, 1941.

Aircraft Industry

In any Buffalo survey, the aircraft production stands out—with Buffalo now the chief center for pursuit-ship manufacture. Indeed, aircraft contracts account for $473,000,000 out of the total defense orders received. Behind this aviation work, however, other big factories are retooling, or expanding, or are already busy making the less spectacular but equally necessary items for girding America.

Chevrolet's two local plants, recipient of $89,000,000 worth of defense orders, are now in the very midst of retooling. Instead of automobile bodies, axles and motors, they will soon be building Pratt and Whitney aircraft engines. The American Car and Foundry Company, with $6,000,000 in defense orders, is making ammunition. The Irving Air Chute Company is sewing parachutes. The Fedders Manufacturing Company is turning out small arms ammunition, the Sterling Engine Company is fashioning engines for mosquito warships, while still other concerns are busy with orders for every variety of defense items.

Perhaps the most unusual new order was that undertaken by the Wurlitzer Company. Long a manufacturer of "juke boxes" as well as more classical musical instruments, Wurlitzer is now turning to the building of sub-assemblies for machine guns—which make a different kind of music.

Buffalo's defense record, spread across one of America's most industrialized regions, is held to be proof of what American initiative and industry can do in the way of new factories, new designs and quick output when once the green light has been given. To one standing inside the new $16,000,000, 25-acre Curtiss-Wright Buffalo Airport Plant, humming with activity, it is hard to believe that a year ago it was not in existence—the ground was not broken until Nov. 9, 1940.

Standing inside the Bell Aircraft Corporation's Niagara Falls plant, with its quarter of a million feet of floor space, its assembly lines in motion and the American flag hung from the ceiling, it is difficult to realize that this too was nonexistent a year ago. Yet Bell is shortly to expand this plant four times over, so that its eventual area will be 1,000,000 square feet.

Crated Planes

Both Bell and Curtiss-Wright are now shipping carefully-crated planes to Britain, besides delivering them to the United States Army.

A year ago Bell Aircraft received its first big army order; now it has a backlog of $125,000,000 in orders from the Army, and $32,000,000 from the British. A month ago the Army placed with it the largest order for pursuit ships ever lodged with a single concern. And well might this be, for the Bell Airacobra plane is regarded as one of America's finest.

Termed variously the "cannon on wings" or the sky tank, it has, as many a schoolboy already knows, a cannon mounted in its nose which fires through the propellor shaft. To make room for this super-destructive weapon and to provide increased visibility, the engine is mounted, in revolutionary fashion, behind the pilot.

Inside Bell's new Niagara Falls plant the conveyor-belt system of assembly line production is actually in use. The planes being assembled move down the lines hauled by a cable, mounted not overhead but in the floor, a cable which moves forward at the rate of five-eighths of an inch a minute.

Curtiss-Wright's new airport plant, where the famous P-40(D) as well as an observation ship is in production, was in partial operation 193 days after ground was broken. The plant has such a mammoth capacity that it is estimated 1,000,000 persons could stand shoulder to shoulder inside its walls.

Buffalo Evening News

Massed Choral Group

These singers, representing various singing societies and choruses of Buffalo, shown at a recent "Good Neighbor Party," staged by the Evening News.

'Good Neighbor' City Awaits Treats in Music and Drama

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—As Buffalo trees take on October colors, citizens are turning thoughts to the rich musical and theatrical treats in store for them this fall and winter. This year the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra, starting its third season as an independent symphony, has projected a series of ten winter concerts to be given, replete with guest artists, in the new Kleinhans Music Hall.

Frank Autori, who first directed the aggregation six years ago when it was a Government-financed Federal orchestra, will conduct. Guest soloists will include Rudolph Serkin, Joseph Szigeti, Mischa Mischakoff, Joseph Schuster, Leonard Shure, and David Blair McClosky.

Meanwhile, the Symphony Training Orchestra of the Buffalo Museum of Science has already held its first rehearsal of the season. This full-sized symphony organization, built of semi-professionals and amateurs, meets for the sheer pleasure of learning and making music together. Last year it gave two concerts at Kleinhans Music Hall.

The Buffalo Museum of Science is also planning a Mozart Festival commemorating the composer's passing, which will include the Requiem and two shorter choral works. In these the Schola Cantorum, the Museum's mixed chorus, will be joined by the Buffalo Oratorio Society and the Chamber Music Society Orchestra.

In the field of drama, besides presentations at the Erlanger, "little theater" groups in Buffalo are arranging interesting winter repertoires. The Studio Theatre Schoolplayers, one of the most widely known groups, are producing Elmer Rice's "Flight to the West," "Knickerbocker Holiday," an original play by Paul Green, and plays by Saroyan, Shakespeare, Shaw and Molnar.

Meanwhile, the Erie County Adult Education program, now in its 60th year, has begun its sessions in 20 centers. Because of staff curtailments, courses will be limited to citizenship, homemaking and subjects related to national defense.

Shipping Records Topple As Buffalo Aids Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Shipping records are falling like so many tenpins at the port of Buffalo today as ship operators seek to move vast tonnages of iron ore, grain, limestone and other sinews of defense before the ice of winter shuts down on Great Lakes shipping.

Each month this summer, shipments of ore through the port have set new records as the United States defense and the Canadian war programs doubled normal demands. Grain elevators, meanwhile, are reported full to capacity, while coal shipments, which got off to a slow start, now trail last season's showing in Great Lakes ports by only 4,000,000 tons.

With less than nine weeks of the navigation season remaining, ship operators are making every effort to satisfy present Great Lakes orders for ore, coal and other products. All available vessels have been pressed into service, barges which had not seen use for several years having been employed in the midsummer grain movements.

Iron Ore Shipments

Iron ore shipments through Buffalo, it was believed today, may exceed 9,000,000 tons for the year, while the total for all Lake ports may climb to 65,000,000 tons, topping the 1929 record by 15,000,000 tons. The largest previous ore year for Buffalo, according to Chamber of Commerce figures, was 1918, when 8,843,000 tons were handled by the port. As for the grain picture at Buffalo, it was thought there would be large tonnages stored in grain ships during the winter, due to the overflow at the elevators.

Meanwhile a quick survey of port activities showed how varied has become Buffalo's shipping since those first loads of lumber and settlers' supplies arrived at Buffalo when the old Erie Canal was opened. At one point along the city's miles of wharves, a load of bauxite, which had arrived in barges traveling up the State Barge Canal from New York, was being transferred to a Canadian lake boat, its destination Port Alfred, Quebec. There it will be transmuted, in Canadian plants, into precious aluminum for war uses. Some 60,000 tons of bauxite have been handled this year.

Old Order Reversed

At another point sulphur was being dumped by a lake boat's shovel into railroad gondolas for shipment to the East. In ordinary years sulphur travels from the Gulf of Mexico to Buffalo via New York and is then shipped westward to Great Lakes destinations, shipments often exceeding 200,000 tons a year.

This year, because of the shortage of ships for the Gulf of Mexico to New York run, sulphur is being sent up the Mississippi River and thence eastward down the lakes to Eastern destinations, a complete reversal of the usual movement.

In another strange development, molasses is now reaching Buffalo carried in "molasses tankers" much as oil is transported, the chief difference being that a larger hose is required for the unloading of the sluggish liquid.

Indicating further the diversity of Great Lakes commerce, "automobile ships" arriving in Buffalo last year brought in 258,425 tons of automobiles or about 200,000 cars, while other vessels carried limestone, to be used in the blast furnaces of local steel plants. Three million tons of soft coal were also carried last year, as were 248,000 tons of pig iron.

Whether these figures would be topped this year, officials said, could not be ascertained prior to the close of navigation, but more than 1,400,000 tons of iron ore were handled by Buffalo's port up to June, indicating an all-time record for the year; and limestone shipments, it was said, usually kept the pace set by the ore shipments.

Theater School Stresses Poise and Diction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A man or woman is not a complete individual until he or she has learned poise, confidence and good diction, in the opinion of Miss Jane Keeler, founder and head of Buffalo's Studio Theater School and "chief coach and critic" of its associated amateur theater, which has given fun and satisfaction of honest achievement to hundreds of participating Buffalonians through the years.

Miss Keeler believes one should not study dramatics with merely theatrical success in mind, but rather to become a more adequate human being, living a fuller life.

She likes this concept of individual development through dramatics, this and the satisfaction which a nonprofessional theater gives to all who participate. She has pursued these twin topics, or work objectives, with such teaching ability and artistic touch that in 1939 the Rockefeller Foundation made the Studio Theater School a substantial grant for the "development of a school and community program in drama." Long before that, however, the school had become a matter of civic pride in Buffalo.

Dramatics Essential

Miss Keeler has taught speech and phonetics and poise to Buffalo radio announcers, to busy businessmen aspiring to be after-dinner speakers, to timid stenographers, to children of early years. She has seen timid characters broaden out when fears of public expression were uprooted. She has had grown-ups come back and say how much they had profited from teen-age classes of earlier years. She believes, from all this, that dramatics—at least a certain kind of person-freeing dramatics—should be an essential part of any woman's or man's education.

The school which has embodied her ideas, now located handsomely in a made-over church, was founded 15 years ago, and had grown enough in 1936 to receive a charter from the State Board of Regents. In its first classes she taught 35 pupils; now there are 200, oldsters and youngsters; while over 500 townspeople, not necessarily pupils of the school by any means, have acted in the plays presented by the associated amateur theater. This winter the theater will put on eight productions, including "Flight to the West," a Saroyan play, a Shakespearean drama, and one of Shaw's pieces.

Miss Keeler says she decided to be an actress when she was fourteen, and went to dramatic school. She soon found herself teaching dramatics, however, and taught in several normal schools. Finally, as she was serving at the State Teachers College in Buffalo, she took over a community theater which was then holding forth in one of the city's small auditoriums.

Growth of a School

Years of trials and triumphs followed. At one time the little theater group made use of an empty burlesque house. Finally, one of the trustees saw a picturesque little church for sale at the corner of Lafayette Avenue and Hoyt Street. Quickly it was decided to raise the $30,000 necessary for purchase. A campaign was begun, $25,000 raised, and a mortgage, later lifted, did the rest.

When the Rockefeller Foundation people became interested, they asked Miss Keeler if the amateur theater was one of the "society affairs." She was able to list, as among the actors currently working on a play, a Bethlehem Steel worker, a history teacher, a telephone operator, a debutante and an insurance agent.

Miss Jane Keeler
Founder of Studio Theater School

Pupils of the school and actors in the plays have put on plays for the Rotary, the Twentieth Century, and a dozen other clubs, while Miss Keeler gave eight lectures on the theater to various groups in Buffalo last year. The Studio Theater School itself gives courses in such diverse subjects as play-reading and fencing, dancing and make-up, staging and play production.

Miss Keeler doesn't expect that a great many Broadway stars will emerge from her classes, though some will attain theatrical success.

"I'm just as interested in giving a stenographer a good speaking voice as I am in preparing someone for the stage," she says. "And it seems especially worth while to teach young people to stand up and talk. But older people can lose their fear of expression too."

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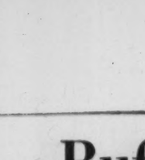
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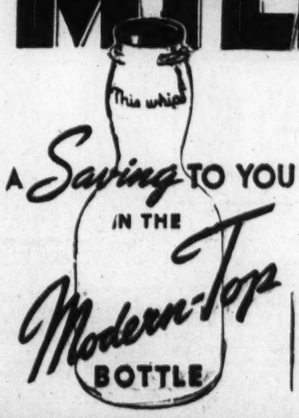
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'The Little Foxes' at Keith Memorial—Stage, Music and Art News

Miss Hellman's Play as Film With Bette Davis Starring

"The Little Foxes," now translated from stage to screen, is a story about the "people who eat the earth and eat all the people on it." The new film at the Keith Memorial was written, principally by Lillian Hellman, with what Swift called "savage indignation." It is violent and exciting, clinical in the nicety with which it dissects motives, harsh in its laughter, merciless in its attack upon the Hubbards and their kind, belatedly hopeful of a counteracting force for good which will combat the scourge.

The Hubbard brothers and their sister, Mrs. Regina Giddens, support a community chest of crimes which include stealing, blackmail, cheating, duplicity, and murder. But the realism of the outcome amplifies the warning note in Miss Hellman's play. Just as Zola and Dickens and Ibsen attacked the evils which they perceived in the society about them, Miss Hellman is attacking a condition of thought which she has observed usurping by unscrupulous methods the means of production, the capital and the land, exploiting lives, and destroying affection and integrity. That is an unpleasant subject. You cannot expect a pleasant film from it. Outwitted at last by Regina, Ben Hubbard, that Brack-ish, cynical humorist, consoles himself by observing that if he loses today he will win tomorrow, because "the world is open. Open for people like you and me. Ready for us, waiting for us. . . . There are hundreds of Hubbards sitting in rooms like this throughout the country. . . ."

* * *

That, at least in part, is why Miss Hellman wrote "The Little Foxes." She invaded the deep South of 1900 for a contemporary, unlocalized warning in terms of a tragic melodrama. Miss Hellman's gift of narrative, her vigor of prose, her conscientiousness of protest are justification for what she has set down. The photography of Gregg Toland and the direction of William Wyler have made tremendous contributions to the picture. In some respects, the film has more impact than the play.

Credit Samuel Goldwyn's astuteness for transplanting almost intact the Broadway cast from Herman Shumlin's orignial production. Patricia Collinge once more bestows a tender concern upon Birdie Hubbard, delivering fully all the misery, humiliation, and remnants of fragile nobility as Miss Hellman found them in the artisocratic wife of Oscar Hubbard. Birdie's confession of her degradation is one of the high points of the picture.

* * *

Teresa Wright, as Alexandra Giddens who finds out her mother's villainy, plays with strength and variety of emotion. And you need not expect to find a more cynical rogue than Ben Hubbard as brilliantly played by Charles Dingle. Herbert Marshall protests through his performance the power of character which struggles with Horace Giddens' physical weakness. Jessie Grayson is splendid as Addie. Richard Carlson might be at a disadvantage cast as the newly introduced "romantic interest." Fortunately, the new part of David Hewitt provides a positive quality—a symbol of the fight against Hubbardism—which serves as a retort to some of the play's bitterness. Mr. Carlson plays David with an engaging simplicity and directness. Fortunately, too, Miss Hellman has been assisted in these and other noteworthy amendments by Arthur Kober, Dorothy Parker, and Alan Campbell.

Though in a dominating role, Bette Davis seems unable to command the situation as an actress or to recede to second place as a character. Further, she has been handicapped by her wig, makeup, and gowns. Most important of all, there seems not to have been the collaboration between this competent actress and Mr. Wyler which would have gone far to overcome her uncertainty among so many veterans of the original play. It is indicative of its strength that "The Little Foxes" overcomes this major handicap to become an overwhelming film.

Canvas by Benton Shown At the Fogg Art Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Currently on view at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard are several studies for murals, drawings, lithographs, and a canvas by the eminent American painter, Thomas Benton.

This artist has become one of the most influential painters in the land. He is as outspoken in utterance on the art situation as he is bold and articulate in pictures. He is fearless in depicting American history and the American scene today. Shown at the Fogg are some studies made for his mural in the New School of Social Research. Benton piled up episodes sketched from daily life. Taking liberties in exaggeration and distortion, he has made his characters strong, and sometimes harsh and despicable. His feelings for decoration is evident in the rippling contours and the shrewdly spotted design. He fills all available space and makes it seethe with excitement.

Thomas Benton was one of the first contemporary muralists. He defied set traditions in relation to wall design. He is a graphic realist. He is not comparable to any European; his method, like his subject matter, is indigenous.

A canvas, "The Jealous Lover of Lone Green Valley," would make good illustrative material for Edgar Lee Master's "Spoon River Anthology." This type of realism may be traced back to the early drawings of Winslow Homer, and further still to Eastman Johnson and George Caleb Bingham. The lithographs and drawings show how versatile the American artist is with pencil, crayon, or pen. He is a natural describer of daily life and daily events.

In another gallery at the Fogg Museum are oils, sketches, and drawings by two Flemish masters of the seventeenth century, Peter Paul Rubens and Anthony Van Dyck.

The sketches were preparatory exercises for large paintings. Intended as guides and "notes," they show the artist working informally to record a fresh inspiration. They bear the quality of inspiration, of a new vision set down with excitement and enthusiasm. The transfer of these sketches to larger canvases necessitated slower operation, with perhaps less freshness. Rubens could, however, sustain the flow of design in larger dimensions with unmatched mobility and rhythm. In the sketches are revealed the warm colors loved by the baroque artists. The strongest impression imparted, however, is the dynamics of design.

There are drawings of men in armor by Van Dyck and some studies for sacred portraits by Rubens.

Louis Borell is taking over the role played in Boston by Stiano Braggiotti in "Candle in the Wind." The play is now in Washington and the Theater Guild and Playwrights' Company are planning to take it into New York on Oct. 22.

© United Artists

Eve Arden

In "Let's Face It," new musical opening tonight at the Colonial.

Miss Cornell's Three Homes

Katharine Cornell, who is presenting Bernard Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma" at the Shubert Theater, has three places which she can call home.

First, there is her town house at 23 Beekman Place, New York, which she and her husband, Guthrie McClintic, acquired just after they were married. Then there is Sneden's Landing on the Hudson River which Miss Cornell has used as a week-end retreat for a number of years. Third, there is Chip Chop, the picturesque spot at Martha's Vineyard which she built when Europe was not inviting as a vacation land. It was at Chip Chop that Miss Cornell spent her sabbatical year, from May, 1937 until October, 1938.

* * *

The Beekman Place house, Miss Cornell writes in her autobiography, has become "a sort of domestic museum of our careers in the theater—a big chair from 'The Dover Road,' a couple of andirons and a sofa from 'Mrs. Partridge Presents,' andirons from 'Dishonored Lady,' the chaise lounge from my bedroom from 'Divided by Three.' Sometimes, of course, it works the other way. At odd moments when we thought we could afford something really nice for the house we would buy it. Then would come that awful moment when we knew it was perfect for a set and off it would go working—like a theatrical child.

"Our house is filled not only with the furniture, but with the memories of our joint playhouse existence. We have rehearsed there, dreamed over and talked over each new production there, gone back there after 'triumphs and disasters' to await the morning press."

The East River neighborhood around 23 Beekman Place has now become one of the fashionable residential spots in Manhattan. When the McClintics moved in, Miss Cornell recalls, "it was practically a slum."

* * *

Sneden's Landing has been famous as a retreat for nearly a generation. It lies across the Hudson from Dobbs Ferry, New York, and here Miss Cornell, her fortunate guests, and her dachshunds find quiet, privacy, and relaxation. Flush, the spaniel of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," is buried at Sneden's.

The original part of the house dates from the Dutch settlers. One section built later, shows a decided English influence. The large living room with its big fireplace and skylight was added by a sculptor, who formerly tenanted the place, to serve as his studio.

Chip Chop, built at the water's edge, lies about two miles from the main street of Vineyard Haven, Mass. It's a two-view beauty spot. Vineyard Sound lies at Miss Cornell's doorstep. A lake is to the rear.

The house is a typical Cape Cod structure, one-storied and shingled. The shingles are already blackened by the sea air. Inside it is simple and compact, done in white pine. In the living room are great unfinished beams from a freighter. There is no telephone.

The site is across Vineyard Sound from Woods Hole. When the European situation made it unwise for Miss Cornell to continue summering abroad, she acquired 1,500 feet of Sound footage, summoned her architect, and Chip Chop was built in accordance with her specifications.

Since it was built a few years ago, Miss Cornell has made some striking additions. There is a great library with two fireplaces and a new boathouse near the lake.

Opening Tonight

"Let's Face It"—At the Colonial. Musical comedy with songs by Cole Porter and book by Herbert and Dorothy Fields. Cast includes Danny Kaye, Eve Arden, Benny Baker, Mary Jane Walsh, Edith Meiser, Vivian Vance, Mary Parker, Billy Daniel, and Tommy Gleason and his Royal Guards. The producer is Vinton Freedley. Settings have been designed by Harry Horner. The book is staged by Edgar MacGregor and the dances directed by Charles Walters. Costumes are designed by John Harkrider.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

Blithe Spirit—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, for two weeks. Farce by Noel Coward, presented by John Wilson. Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick, Phyllis Joyce, Philip Tonge and Jacqueline Clark are in the cast. In preparation for New York.

The Man Who Came to Dinner—At the Copley. Popular-price engagement of George S. Kaufman's and Moss Hart's comedy, beginning with a holiday matinee. The cast will include Taylor Holmes, Mary Stevenson, Louise Buckley, William Roselle, Jean Carmen, Arthur Griffin, Edna Courtleigh, Carl Johnson, Lyle Bettger, Elsa Ryan, Stephen Sandes, and Rose Winter.

Rio Rita—At the Boston Opera House beginning Thursday. Revival by the Messrs. Shubert of the Ziegfeld musical production. The cast includes Nancy McCord, Alexander Gray, Hope Emerson, Elaine Lambert, Melissa Mason, and Jack Goode.

King John—At Jordan Hall on Friday, Oct. 17, and Saturday, Oct. 18. Rarely acted Shakespearean play in a production by the Tributary Theater.

On the Horizon

The Mikado—At the Majestic, beginning Oct. 20. Revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta by the Messrs. Shubert.

Sons o' Fun—At the Shubert, beginning Oct. 23. Musical intended as successor to "Hellzapoppin." Songs by Jack Yellen and Sammy Fain. Ole Olsen, Chic Johnson and Carmen Miranda head the cast. Production in preparation for New York.

Macbeth—Maurice Evans' revival of the Shakespearean play, at the Colonial beginning Monday, Oct. 27, with himself as Macbeth, Judith Anderson as Lady Macbeth, Viola Keats as Lady Macduff, Herbert Rudley as Macduff, Staats Cotsworth as Banquo, and Harry Irvine as Duncan. Production in preparation for New York.

Separate Rooms—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Oct. 27, for one week. Farce, with Alan Dinehart and Anna Sten.

Junior Miss—At the Wilbur, beginning Nov. 3. Sally Benson's New Yorker stories in a dramatization by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, to be directed by Moss Hart. Lenore Lonergan has been announced for the cast. Max Gordon is the producer. In preparation for New York.

'Good Neighbor'

"Good Neighbor," the Jack L. Levin play which Sinclair Lewis is directing for Sam Byrd, will open in the author's home city, Baltimore, on Oct. 14, at Ford's Theater. It arrives in New York at the Windsor Theater Tuesday evening, Oct. 21. Anna Appel, Gustav Shackt, Nina Mae McKinney, Marcella Powers, Donald Arbury, Albert Vees, Arthur Anderson, and Jackson Wright are in the cast.

Barton Mumaw Recital

A solo recital by Barton Mumaw at Jordan Hall, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 22, will open Boston's dance season. He will be accompanied by Jess Meeker, pianist, who has composed much of the music for Mr. Mumaw's dances.

Both Mr. Mumaw and Mr. Meeker were long associated with Ted Shawn's Men Dancers, and have appeared frequently in Boston, with that group. Mr. Mumaw has designed most of his costumes, and composed all the dances except those by Shawn.

Little Theaters

Robert Ardrey's "Thunder Rock" will be presented at the Peabody Playhouse on Nov. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, by the Ford Hall Players. The production is under the direction of Lilian Arnold. Leading roles will be played by Roger Macdonald, Helen Robertson, Morton Barrett and Sidney Braveman.

* * *

A new farce by Frank Rossi, "At Your Service," will be presented at the Peabady Playhouse on Nov. 13, 14, and 15, by the Authors Group of Boston. Kay Taylor and Roderich Winchell will head the cast.

Martha Burnham

Distinguished Director, Distinguished Guests

Three of the conductors who will preside over concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the season opening Friday afternoon and Saturday evening in Symphony Hall. Reading from top to bottom, they are Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, beginning his seventeenth year as conductor; Bruno Walter, and Désiré Defauw.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Let's Face It," musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields. Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Opera House—"The Student Prince," presented by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace" with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Doctor's Dilemma," by Bernard Shaw. Starring Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:40, 6:40, 9:35.

Fenway—"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "Quiz Kids." 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fine Arts—"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35. "Carmen Amaya." 11:35 a. m., 12:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Stage Door," Ginger Rogers and Katharine Hepburn. 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Fighting 69th," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2:45, 6:20, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan, Constance Moore. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Hold Back the Dawn." 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich for President." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Honky Tonk." Clark Gable. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan." 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Charlie Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler. 11:26 a. m., 2:26, 5:28, 8:28. "Quiz Kids." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Badlands of Dakota." Ann Rutherford and Robert Stack. 10 a. m., 1:08, 4:10, 7:15, 10:10. Stage Show, 11:50 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9:10.

Scollay—"Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"Your Last Act." "Music Quiz." "Travel—New Bedford, Mass." "Gay's Lion Farm." "Proof of the Pudding." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Ted Lewis and Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Honky Tonk." Clark Gable. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan." 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—"People of Tobacco Road." Pete Smith Comedy. "Radio City." "What's Lacrosse?" "Haiti." "Barrymore at Home." Disney cartoon and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Rags to Riches." Alan Baxter and Mary Carlisle. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. "The Real Glory." Gary Cooper and David Niven. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:08, 5:50, 8:30.

Tremont—"Broadway Melody of 1940." Eleanor Powell and Fred Astair. 9:40, 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "I Take This Woman." Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05.

Uptown—"Bad Men of Missouri." Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. "Barnacle Bill." Wallace Beery. 1:45, and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. "I'll Wait for You." M. Hunt and Robert Sterling. 2 and 8.

Regent: "They Dare Not Love." George Brent and Martha Scott. "Robin Hood." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Haviland. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "The Getaway." Charles Winninger. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Mata Hari." Greta Garbo and Ramon Navarro. 1:50, 5, 8. "Navy Blue and Gold." James Stewart and Robert Young. 3:33, 9:43.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Accent on Love." George Montgomery. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Wild Geese Calling." Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Cracked Nuts." Mischa Auer. 2, 5:15, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. "Bad Men of Missouri." Wayne Morris and Jane Wyman. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Ice Capades." James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "The Getaway." Robert Sterling. 2 and 8.

University: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. 3, 6:15, 9:25. "Bad Men of Missouri." Dennis Morgan. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Voice in the Night," Clive Brook. "Repent at Leisure." Wendy Barrie. 2, Evenings 7:11.

Strand: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. 2:10, 9:10. "World Premiere." John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Barnacle Bill." Wallace Beery. "Kisses for Breakfast." Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyatt. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. 2:48, 8:21. "Three Sons o' Guns." Wayne Morris. 1:37, 7:10, 10:08.

Park: "Strike Up the Band." Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Under Age." Nan Grey. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Reluctant Dragon." Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Manpower." Marlene Dietrich, Edward G. Robinson and George Raft. 3:04, 9:19. "Tight Shoes." 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Sweethearts of the Navy." Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker. "23½ Hours Leave." James Ellison. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hong Kong." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 8:15. "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley. 3:45, 9:40.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Alexander's Ragtime Band." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Diamond Frontier." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: Short Subjects. 1:40, 4:45, 7:50. "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn, Fred MacMurray and Ralph Bellamy. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Mystic: "Navy Blue and Gold." James Stewart and Robert Young. 1:55, 8. "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:30, 9:35.

Maplewood: "The Mail Train." O. Harker. 3:12, 8:22. "City of Missing Girls." H. B. Warner and Astrid Allwyn. 1:55, 7, 9:59.

Orpheum: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power. "Adam Had Four Sons." Warner Baxter 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour 3:25, 7, 9:45. "Bride Wore Crutches." Lynn Roberts. 2:25 8:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. 3:12, 9:27. "World Premiere." John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 1:45, 5.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne and Harry Carey, Jr. "Sweetheart of the Campus." Ruby Keller. 1:50, 7:50. "March of Time." 2:45, 8:45.

Medford: Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. 2:18, 7:15. "Jungle Cavalcade." 3:55, 9:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Barnacle Bill." Wallace Beery. 3:10, 9:10. "Kisses for Breakfast." 1:50, 7:50.

NATICK—Colonial: "When Ladies Meet." Joan Crawford. 3:10, 9:10. "Passage from Hong Kong." Keye Luke. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. "My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Wild Geese Calling." Henry Fonda. "Accent on Love." George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2 and 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry." Leon Errol. "Border Vigilantes." Hopalong Cassidy.

Strand: "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hong Kong." Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 4:28, 10:25.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:08, 8:08. "Passage From Hong Kong." Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 4:28, 10:28.

Revere: "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 3:17, 9:17. "Passage from Hong Kong." 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-in Theater: "The Long Voyage Home." Thomas Mitchell and John Wayne. "Misbehaving Husbands." Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. "The Round Up." Richard Dix. 2 and 8.

Central: "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.

Central: "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Las Vegas Nights." Constance More, Bert Wheeler. "Mr. Dynamite." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "The Black Cat." Basil Rathbone and Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. "Accent on Love." Robert Montgomery. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett. "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers and Nancy Kelly. 2:09, 7:45. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:40, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. "World Premiere." John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Sweetheart of the Campus." Ozzie Nelson and Ruby Keeler. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "You Can't Take It With You." James Stewart and Jean Arthur. "Double Date." Edmund Lowe and Peggy Moran. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. "My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 2:18 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. "My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-in-Theater: "The Westerner." Gary Cooper. "Hold That Woman." James Dunn. Continuous 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:25, 8. "Hello Sucker." Hugh Herbert and Peggy Moran. 2:15, 6:53, 9:43.

Friday Radio Prospects

Music

First entire radiocast concert of Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting, to offer program of Dvořák's "Carneval" Overture and his Symphony No. 5, in E Minor ("From the New World"), in honor of centenary of composer; also Villa-Lobos "Birth of Brazil" and the waltzes from Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier"; MBS-WAAB, 2:30.

Premiere

Richard Eaton, Washington newspaper correspondent, in new news comment series; MBS-WAAB, Mondays to Thursdays, 3; Fridays, 6.

"Michael and Kitty," a pair of Park Avenue sleuths who will uncover crime in the manner of "Nick and Nora Charles" of the "Thin Man" adventures; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

New Season

"Gang Busters," dramatizations of the crusade against crime, with Col. H. Norman Schwartskopf, as program supervisor; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Now KEITH MEMORIAL
Bette Davis in The LITTLE FOXES
with HERBERT MARSHALL, TERESA WRIGHT, RICHARD CARLSON
Co-Feature Hit "Unexpected Uncle" ANNE SHIRLEY • JAMES CRAIG

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"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
Plus "Buy Me That Town"

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Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
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NOEL COWARD
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COLONIAL • TONIGHT, 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
VINTON FREEDLEY'S New Musical Comedy
LET'S FACE IT!
By DOROTHY and HERBERT FIELDS
DANNY KAYE ★ EVE ARDEN
BENNY BAKER ★ MARY JANE WALSH ★ EDITH MEISER ★ VIVIAN VANCE
COLE PORTER SONGS

SHUBERT • TONIGHT, 8:30—MAT. SAT.
KATHARINE CORNELL
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THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
EVES. 1.10-3.30; WED.-SAT. MATS. 1.10-2.75

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MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

Howie Redgate Seeks to Win Letters in Three Sports at Tufts College This Year

Big Jumbo End Captains Court Team as a Junior

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Howie Redgate's football career at Tufts may have been interrupted by scholastic probation last fall, but the tall Brighton end has not allowed that to stand in his way as he seeks to become the first three-letter man in one year since Bennie Collier four years ago.

If it had not been for his ineligibility a year ago, Howie would have realized his ambition easily last fall, for he was an outstanding end two years ago with the freshmen, and although Coach Lew Manly had a couple of good varsity ends in Mark Hanabury and Humphrey Hosmer, both were in the 160-pound class and could have used a replacement easily, especially when the replacement weighed in the neighborhood of 195 pounds.

Popular

One of the most popular students at Tufts, Redgate has been honored this years with the captaincy of the basketball team. When he was elected to that honor last spring it marked the first time in Jumbo history that a sophomore player had been chosen. As a forward and center, Howie played in all 17 games on the schedule and became Tufts' leading scorer.

Redgate's other sport is baseball, in which he held down first base last spring on Judge Ken Nash's nine. He made few errors at his position and was one of the leading hitters on the team. If he wished to double up, he might possibly win another letter in track, for his six feet three inches of height offer him no handicap in getting over the high jump bar.

President

Proof of Howie's popularity on the Hill is contained in his election to the presidency of his class the first year he was there. He did not run for office last year, but plans to campaign for the presidency of the junior class this year. He says he hopes he can make a good showing when the December elections roll around, but the consensus of opinion at Medford is that he is the outstanding candidate.

Coach Manly of the gridiron team is more than satisfied with Redgate's work at left end, even though the big blond has a lot to learn. "Considering the fact that he missed a whole year of football, he is doing very well," was Lew's declaration before practice yesterday.

Redgate attended Boston College High School where for two years he played football, basketball, and baseball, besides putting the shot in track. He is now majoring in economics, although this year he began taking the required courses for dentistry. Just 21, he will get his diploma from Tufts and then enter the Dental School.

Howie has started and played the greater portion of the Jumbos' two victories this fall—over Bowdoin and Middlebury. Coach Manly again plans to start him this Saturday when the team goes to Lewiston to meet Bates. George Mernick will be at the other end. In fact, Lew said yesterday he plans no line-up changes from the way the team faced Middlebury, and that while some of the boys were slightly injured, none would be unable to play on the week end.

Line-Up

This means that Reidar Andersen and Buzz Rowell will pair at tackle, Tony Zullo and George Sweeney will be at guard, Elwood Richardson at center, and Co-Captains Art Harrison and Bob Rutter, and Bob Bisset and Grant Curtis will be in the backfield.

Practice this week for the Jumbos centered mainly on the carrying out of assignments, for while Manly felt that the boys did a great job against Bowdoin, he said, they fell down against Middlebury. "On the whole, though, I think the team is showing progress," he declared.

Bates figures to be tough for Tufts, for after being swamped by Amherst in their first game, they came back last week to defeat a favored New Hampshire eleven. That victory may give them a lift in Saturday's contest at Lewiston.

The Jumbo gridmen will leave for Maine tomorrow by bus, stopping overnight in Portland.

Lafayette Faces Middies After Lapse of 21 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—After a lapse of 21 years, Lafayette and Navy will renew football relations Saturday when the Maroon travels to Annapolis to meet the Midshipmen for the first time since 1920.

The game will be the tenth between Lafayette and Navy since 1891, the Midshipmen having won five and Fafayette four. Navy won the last game played by a 12-7 score.

For Lafayette, the game with the Navy is considered one of the hardest of the season, since Maj. E. E. Larson, coach of the Midshipmen, has another powerful machine, while the Maroon is having trouble with its line as the loss of several of last year's forwards is keenly felt. It will also be the third major game of the season in a row for Head Coach Hook Mylin's eleven, following the games with Virginia and New York University.

Although the season is entering its third week, Mylin and his assistants continue experimenting, with emphasis being laid on developing a stronger line. The pivot post is giving the coaches most of the trouble, with the three leading candidates, Floyd Wermuth, Mike Gurgo and Bill Greenip, all lacking experience. Nor is the tackle situation satisfactory, especially from a reserve angle. Bill Kresge, shifted from guard, and Harry Casey continue at tackles on the first team.

Putting up a battle for a starting place at end is Walter Sergy, a sophomore from Braddock, who may get the call against the Midshipmen, while Bill Ziemer, another sophomore, of Tom's River, N. J., may start in the backfield.

In the early years of football, Lafayette and Navy met quite frequently, the Maroon winning the first game in 1891 by a 4-0 score. Navy won in 1892, Lafayette in 1896, Navy in 1898, Lafayette in 1899, Navy in 1902, and Lafayette in 1903 by a 6-5 score. That was the Maroon's last victory, Navy winning the two games played after that. The results of the Lafayette-Navy series are:

1891—Navy, 0; Lafayette, 4
1892—Navy, 22; Lafayette, 4
1896—Navy, 6; Lafayette, 18
1898—Navy, 18; Lafayette, 0
1899—Navy, 0; Lafayette, 5
1902—Navy, 12; Lafayette, 11
1903—Navy, 5; Lafayette, 6
1907—Navy, 17; Lafayette, 0
1920—Navy, 12; Lafayette, 7

West Coast Hopes to See Major Ball

Around the electric scoreboards of Los Angeles County, a lot of enthusiastic baseball fans gathered recently to watch the play-by-play of the World Series and dream of the day when the big show will include the West Coast so they can see major league baseball from the grandstand and bleachers.

Their dreams are not idle hopes. A "we-mean-business" committee is being formed right now with the purpose of bringing big-time baseball to the Pacific Coast. It has the support of such outstanding sportsmen as Joe E. Brown, Carleton F. Burke, Walt Disney and others who want to see major league ball in Los Angeles because it now can be brought here by fast train service.

Says Joe Brown, "Teams could leave Chicago or St. Louis after Sunday games and arrive in Los Angeles by train in ample time to play Tuesday afternoon or night.

"Weather conditions have postponed 30 per cent of the games during the first week of the season in the east. That wouldn't happen in Los Angeles.

"And we can support big-time ball in the style to which it has become accustomed."

Lots of dreams have come true in this big industrial and commercial center of the west. Industry has come, and with it prosperity, people, leisure. That all spells box office.

Pacific Coast Playoffs

Result Oct. 8

Sacramento 4, Seattle 1. (Sacramento leads series, 3-2.)

WHO DID IT FIRST?
FIRST VULCALOCK PROCESS, WHICH JOINS RUBBER TO METAL, WAS DEVELOPED BY B.F. GOODRICH—USEFUL FOR SUCH THINGS AS COVERING BASEBALL SPIKES TO MAKE SLIDING SAFER
FIRST WOMAN GOLFER ON RECORD WAS MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND (1542-1587)
Switch to
B.F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

Back in Action for Crimson

By a Staff Photographer

Don McNicol, Harvard's Ace Passer

Against Penn last Saturday the Crimson played without its regular fullback and forward pass expert, offering little threat to the Quaker defense. This Saturday, against Cornell, McNicol will return to action and the visitors will need to be alert to ground and aerial attack.

Walkie-Talkies To Be Used By Army Coaches

FORT LEWIS, Wash., Oct. 9 (AP)—"Calling Coach Tuttle! Calling Coach Tuttle! Paul Hank Smith out of left guard! He's been letting too many men through! That is all."

The Army's new technique in radio communication has reached the football field and if the idea spreads you can be on the lookout for plenty of complications.

The experiment is to be made Sunday, for the first time on any gridiron, when coaches of the Army's 41st Division football team try out two "Walkie-Talkie" radio sets during a game between the soldiers and the Boeing Aircraft team of Seattle.

Two Sets

The plan is this: Lieut. Loren W. Tuttle, head coach, will pace up and down the side lines with a Walkie-Talkie strapped to his back. Assistant Coach John Hackenbruck will perch on the roof of the press box with another portable set.

From his vantage point, Hackenbruck, former Oregon State and Detroit Lions star, will try to spot plays and openings not discernible to Tuttle down on the field.

Coaches Tuttle and Hackenbruck will have no difficulty procuring the necessary equipment, seeing as how the 41st Division uses 100 or more of the portable sets on field maneuvers. The two-way voice sets weigh about 20 pounds and hang on the back like a knapsack.

Football authorities were approached on the legality of the idea. They haven't as yet been able to find any rules covering such activities by coaches and assistant coaches—so long as they don't talk by radio to the players on the field.

First Time

The experiment, according to Army football men in the Division, would be the first time in the history of the sport that radio had been used in actual direction of a game.

If the plan works successfully, the Army players said they saw no reason why other teams couldn't take up the practice. Perhaps they could not get Army equipment but they could get something that's just as good.

Plenty of air interference was foreseen if use of the idea increased. Some fellows with an old Ford spark coil and 10 feet of wire could simply paralyze the communications system of the visiting team.

The Boeing team, alarmed at the new idea, threatened, of course, to fly a bomber over the field for a little spotting of their own.

Lloyd Waner Out

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds have given veteran outfielder Lloyd Waner his unconditional release to make room on their roster for Jim Pendergrast, 25-year-old southpaw pitcher drafted from Little Rock of the Southern Association.

Waner, who with his brother, Paul, starred for the Pittsburgh Pirates for years on end, came to the Reds last spring from Boston in exchange for pitcher Johnny Hutchings.

Lloyd batted .256 with 42 hits in 164 times at bat for the Reds.

Army Baseball

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 9 (AP)—A 12th inning homer with two on base by Catcher John Kuryl yesterday gave the Fort Niagara, N. Y., team an 8-5 victory over Fort Adams in the opening game of the series between baseball champions of the first and second Army Corps. The second game will be played at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday.

College Soccer

Results Oct. 8

Army 3, Lehigh 1.
Princeton 3, Rider 2.
M. I. T. 2, H. M. S. Burnham 1.
H. M. S. Newcastle 5, Harvard 1.

Army of Golfers Affected By Tax on Sporting Goods

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Golfers who have bought clubs or balls the last nine days are among the millions already directly affected by the new set of government taxes on all sorts of merchandise that went into effect Oct. 1. Sporting goods were among the articles included in the 10 per cent Uncle Sam tariff.

Many golfers may have been foresighted enough to have laid in an extra supply of balls, clubs or other sporting goods articles before the tax went into effect, but chances are that in percentage of numbers playing the Royal and Ancient pastime they were few. Many more undoubtedly would have forestalled the tax had it been imposed, say, last spring or early summer, with a long season still ahead. But coming this late in the year, with golfing activities from now on entirely dependent upon the vicissitudes of late fall weather, the incentive for stocking up is not so urgent.

The great rank and file of players probably gave little thought or heed to the matter, anyway, and may not even be aware of the new tax until they go into the home club's shop, or some store, and find that the price has gone up. In a number of clubs, I have no doubt, the immediate extra charge on golf balls will be, merely, that where the professional has been giving a package of three seventy-five cent balls for two dollars, he will now tack on the 25 cents that formerly constituted a bargain.

Costs Rise

Whether the advance due to the new tax will be the only price increase on balls, clubs, et cetera is another matter again. Manufacturing costs have gone up all along the line, chiefly labor and raw material, on top of which there looms a substantial curtailment in the output of both balls and clubs next year, according to reports we hear, due to governmental curtailment of supplies of rubber and steel allocated to industries outside of defense. Looking ahead to the annual Christmas problem of what to buy for Jack or Horace, or Mary or Marguerite, we can see where the simple solution may be more than ever, this year, a matter of a box of balls or a set of registered irons, just in case of an impending shortage.

Defense activities have hit the golf clubs in more ways than one this season. Many of the young fellows who in the past have played a lot of tournament golf have figured in far fewer events this year, outside of week ends at the home club, because of being inducted into the Army or taking defense jobs demanding their daily presence. Many club members beyond the Army age also have had their golf-time curtailed through defense jobs or general business demands.

Caddie Shortage

And that is not all. There has been a dearth of caddies for weekday tournaments since the new school year began, notably for the State women's championship at Winchester and the women's four-ball this week at Charles River. In former years this dearth of bagtoters has been less noticeable because the ranks of honor students released by headmasters for such tournaments have been supplemented by older boys from here and there showing up for such tournaments. Those boys now have steady jobs.

Lastly, the greenkeepers of a number of clubs have been hard put to muster a normal corps of workmen under their budget allotment, due to the gravitation of their regular crew members into better paying defense jobs and inability to replace them with competent workers at the old wage scale. Consequently, some clubs have been functioning this season with skeletonized staffs.

John Corcoran, executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, has a word to say on this subject:

Must Co-operate

"Club members," he says, "are quick to complain of blemishes in their greens, or the state of the fairways, or of unkempt bunkers, or of fairways littered with golf ball wrappings. They do not seem to realize that the greenkeeping staff may be curtailed through budgetary pruning and the exigencies of the times, and that it is up to them co-operate and lighten the task of the workers, by giving a little more thought to their own responsibilities

"They could, for example, be careful not to litter the course. They could be more careful in replacing divots, or seeing that their caddies do it in a less haphazard way than caddies do it normally. They could be much more diligent, moreover, in smoothing their footprints or club gouges in the sands of a bunker. They complain bitterly when they find their ball in the deep footprints of some player who has preceded them, and then leave the same kind of extra hazard for the player behind. Moreover, they are quick to criticize and condemn their greenkeeper because everything is not in apple-pie condition; but are they as ready to compliment their greenkeeper and his staff when they find their course in the shape that merits their approbation?"

White Put In Class 1-A As Draftee

DETROIT, Oct. 9 (AP)—Byron (Whizzer) White has become professional football's poor little rich boy, but the former University of Colorado All-America back isn't shopping for sympathy.

This is the Whizzer's third season in the postgraduate game. He twice has been the National League's top ground gainer and his salary checks quite likely match anything in the business, yet he never has played on a winning team.

"Naturally, I'd like to be with a big winner like the Chicago Bears and the Green Bay Packers," said the 24-year-old triple threater today as his Detroit Lions brushed up for their home opener Sunday with the Cleveland Rams. "But I'm not complaining because this club still is going to give them all trouble."

Detroit's first three starts under Coach Bill Edwards, just up from the collegiate ranks at Western Reserve, produced nothing better than a tie with the Chicago Cardinals against losses to Green Bay and Brooklyn. The Whizzer has been his sensational self in these games, but it wasn't enough.

That's the way it always has been with the rough and tumble Phi Beta Kappa since 1938 when he took a four-month detour on his Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford to draw a $15,000 salary from the Pittsburgh Pirates. The club won only two games that year and finished last.

Last year, after a season of retirement, White was lured from his law books at Yale to play for Detroit, which had purchased his contract for a reputed $5,000. He again topped the league's ground-gainers while his club only hit the .500 mark. This year he is back at a reported $5,000 salary, just under the 1940 figure.

White's next stop probably will be the nation's armed forces. This week he received 1-A draft classification subject to call next month, but probably not before the season's close. He previously was rejected by the Marine Corps.

He ultimately hopes to get back to law school where slightly more than a year of work toward a degree awaits him.

Three Veterans Absent in First Americans Drill

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 9 (AP)—Three veterans of the New York Americans National Hockey League team, Charlie Conacher, Hooley Smith, and Johnny Sorrell, were not among the 14 players reporting for the opening of practice yesterday and Manager Red Dutton said he was trying to arrange a deal for the trio.

Dutton refused further comment on the status of the three, all of whom transferred to the Americans in recent years after passing their peak with other N. H. L. clubs. The only other member of last year's team missing was winger Squee Allen. He was sold last week to the Pittsburgh Hornets of the American League.

Duke's Backfield Has Two Sophs Who Made First Game

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Wallace Wade, coach of Duke University's football machine, is putting his faith in a backfield combination that may be hailed as the backfield of the year.

There's one thing unusual about the backfield. Two sophomores. In the opening game against Wake Forest, Wade started Tom Davis at tailback—the first sophomore on a Duke opening line-up since 1936 and the first two in Wade's career.

Duke's backfield is really a five-man combination. Moffat Storer, the fastest man on the team, alternates with Davis. Davis is the better passer.

Prothro Signal Caller

The signal caller and blocking back is Tom Prothro, the son of the Philadelphia baseball manager. Tom weighs 205 pounds and is a native of Memphis, Tenn. He is an outstanding blocker in the Southern Conference.

Probably the outstanding back on the Blue Devil team is Steve Lach, an outstanding contender for all-America honors. He plays wingback. Steve is from Pennsylvania and can run, kick, and pass with the best of them. He may get his name listed along with some of Duke's immortals—Ace Parker, Eric Tipton. He runs just like Ace and punts like Eric.

Storer and Davis, both of whom run well and fast, also are triple-threats. They are not quite as good on defense as Lach, who is better in this department than was Ace or Eric.

Beat Out a Letterman

Long, six-foot, one-inch sophomore from New Jersey, weighs about 195 pounds and is big and rawboned. He is the most inexperienced man on the team, but managed to beat out a letterman for the position.

* * *

Gerald Walker, outfielder for the Cleveland Indians, arrived in Orlando, Fla., last week end to spend the winter season.

After looking over his store in Orlando, Gerry hurried out to the golf course to catch up on his golf game.

Last winter, Walker came to Orlando as a Washington National, but shortly before the opening of the season he was sold to Cleveland.

Before being traded Gerry acquired an interest in a store and after the transfer announced that he would continue to make his winter home in Orlando.

He plans to keep in condition playing golf and "jerking" sodas behind the counter where, it has been reported, he has developed great dexterity.

* * *

Al Combs, a veteran officer of the Florida State Baseball League for many years, was elected president of the organization last week, succeeding Henry L. Gray of Gainesville, Fla.

Peter Schall, Winter Haven, Fla., was re-elected secretary and was also elected for Combs' vacated vice-president's post. C. J.

Red Wings Start For Coming Year

DETROIT, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings, Stanley Cup finalists last year, began practice yesterday for the coming hockey season, with 24 players, mostly veterans, reporting to Manager Jack Adams.

Adams announced that his second string defense combination of Jimmy Orlando and Johnny Stewart would be broken up, with Orlando moving up to team with Bob Whitelaw in the absence of Playing Coach Ebbie Goodfellow. Stewart will pair with a recruit, husky Doug McCraig.

Those reporting included winger Wilbert (Dutch) Hiller, whom Detroit acquired on waivers from the New York Rangers.

College Football

Result Oct. 8

Spring Hill 37, Arkansas A. & M. 0.
Colgate Freshmen 6, Army Plebes 0.

Football Styles 'Reel' Under Movie Influences

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That "T" formation, that varied style of blocking, that looping and sliding defense you see on nearly every gridiron this fall has been distributed through the movies. A major college eleven without elaborate movie equipment today, is as far behind the times as the turtle-neck sweater

Go to almost any modern football coach today and ask about any gridiron offense or defense and he will take you into a projector room, scan the file of films, and proceed to show you just what you wish to know.

Not so very many years ago Harvard, when that university regarded its football as privately subscribed and not a public venture, seriously barred any form of picture taking in the Stadium by a spectator. And the coaches grumbled aloud when newspapers printed stills of action plays and detailed assignments—it was too revealing!

Study Home Team

The movie camera now is more important to the big college coach than the scout who brings back the details of what the opponent is doing. Correcting the home team faults serves its purpose as efficiently as preparing for what the other fellow will do.

Innocent victims of the naked eye and quick judgment of coaches have been cleared of convictions when the film of the game is projected. Perhaps the plays gaining yards through the home team left tackle were not his fault at all, although he was removed from the game. It is astounding what the pictures reveal when geared down to slow motion.

As you sit viewing games in the sunlight this fall just remember that much of what you see going on out there now, came out of the darkroom.

Officials Caught

Even some of the officials you will see on the field today are there partly through projection studies of their work in past games. And some referees you will not see out there may be sitting somewhere in the stands with you because of glaring errors revealed on the screen.

People are going to see games this season who never saw games before (and not only because money is circulating more freely, either. Their interest and curiosity has been aroused by the weekly news reels last season and the showing of the many "bowl" games through the country time and again.

Informal showings of games in the projection room as ordered by the coach (and with the squad present) are amusing, touching, and occasionally embarrassing. The reactions of the boys in their first varsity game are as entertaining as a screen comedy. And the coach will quickly show you why that great freshman back of last year is not ready for the varsity competition when he is shown on defense clearly following opponent's fake that would not be perceptible to the football fan in the stands.

Block Not Missed

Not so many season ago a West Point football captain went down under a punt. He was blocked by a Harvard player properly, but made the tackle. It looked as if the Crimson blocker must have missed his assignment. What really happened did not show until the movies, and would be unbelievable without proof.

In cutting across field the Army captain ran into a Harvard blocker and was tossed into the air where he turned a complete somersault, landed on his feet, stumbled a bit and went on to make the tackle. When seen in slow motion he was blocked beautifully and merely happened to land on his feet. Naturally the Crimson blocker was exonerated from the circumstantial evidence.

In the same game the Army tackles had been mousetrapped all day. The Crimson attack faked well enough to let the big Cadet tackles through and then grounded them with stunning side-swiping blocks, leaving the tackle holes wide open. The movies showed one Army tackle in particular, who later received all-America consideration, watching play after play go by while flat on his stomach beyond the scrimmage line where he had charged through blindly.

Surface Only Scratched

Just as the movies have revolutionized so much in this world of happenings, it has also made its mark in football and the surface is only scratched. It not only serves as an entertainment field in which to review whole seasons, but its influence is even greater and coaching is definitely dependent upon its historical recordings.

It is a mirror to the player, revealing his own shortcomings; it is a personal information bureau to the coach, a magnifying glass into the other fellow's system of play, and an invaluable recording of great plays, players and teams.

Without the films the football you see today would be much less intricate and interesting.

Thompson Holds First Practice With 10 Players

HIBBING, Minn., Oct. 9 (AP)—The Chicago Blackhawks took their first workouts of the season yesterday, but Manager Paul Thompson had only seven members of last year's squad and three newcomers on the rink.

Seeking to unravel border tape and cross over from Canada were Art Wiebe, Max and Doug Bentley, and Bob Carse of the 1940 Hawks and Alex Taleta, rookie left wing from Winnipeg.

Participating in a morning and afternoon drill were Bill Thoms, Bill Carse, Sam Lo Presti, Phil Hergesheimer, Joe Cooper, Musn March and Joe Papike. Fido Purpur, with St. Louis last year, and Bill Mosienko and Cy Lamarche, both up from Kansas City, also reported.

American League Announces Dates

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct 9 (AP)—The American Hockey League's 1941-42 schedule, which opens Oct. 29, was announced yesterday by President Maurice Podoloff.

In inaugural games, Pittsburgh travels to Cleveland, Providence goes to New Haven, and Indianapolis visits Springfield. The following night, Providence plays host to New Haven and Indianapolis opens Washington's campaign.

Washington, a new entry, helps Philadelphia get its home start on Nov. 1; ditto, Indianapolis at Pittsburgh, and New Haven at Hershey.

After helping Springfield, Washington and Pittsburgh open their campaigns, Indianapolis finally gets into its own rink on Nov 2, with Pittsburgh. Cleveland will be Buffalo's first home foe the same night.

The season will end March 15.

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APPETIZING LUNCHEON SERVED From 11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
DELICIOUS DINNER SERVED From 5 to 7:45 P. M.
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Complete Chow Mein Dinner to Take Out
Enjoy Real Chinese Food. Try Our Famous Family Dinner. Just as it is served in China. Special attention given to clubs and parties
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	444,140
1941 volume to date	168,959,422
1940 volume to date	187,744,635

Market Down On Adverse Russian News

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Financial markets suffered a relapse today on selling attributed to adverse accounts of the Russo-German engagement.

Stocks started somewhat lower on small volume and later entered a fairly steep slide on an expanded volume. Industrials felt the greatest pressure and near the final hour quotations, down fractions to around 2 points, were around the day's lows. Tranfers were at the rate of about 800,000 shares.

Speculative considerations revolved wholly on the news of Germany's mighty effort to knock out the Russians and on the basis of latest bulletins Wall Street seemed fearful on the ultimate result.

As on Tuesday weakness of steels tended to increase the general flow of offerings. In the losing division were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem (this at a new 1941 low), General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas, Boeing, Western Union, Dow Chemical, Eastman, du Pont, Santa Fe, Great Northern pfd., and Pepsi-Cola.

Many commodity markets yielded ground and corporate bonds dipped while U. S. Governments improved in response to indications of a huge investment demand for the new Treasury flotation.

In a shaky curb lower prices were posted for American Cyanamid, Humble Oil and Glen Alden Coal.

Bonds Unevenly Lower

Bond traders centered their attention on U. S. Governments today and let corporates follow unevenly lower trends.

Over-the-counter dealings in the U. S. Treasury 1¼s, due in December, were extremely heavy, shoving the price of this issue, which bears the right to subscribe to the new long-term 2½s, ahead by a full point at one time.

Other Federals felt the upward urge and gains in some cases ranged more than ¼ point. Stock exchange dealings in this category were light.

Japanese, Italian, and German bonds took another beating, with Japan 4½s dropping more than four points in one transaction.

Issues of Australia and Panama improved.

Freight Carloadings Off 0.2 P. C. in Week; 13.8 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 917,516 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 4.

This was a decrease of 1,994 cars, or 0.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 111,512 cars, or 13.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 87,414 cars, or 10.5 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk	Last Wk	Yr ago
Miscellaneous freight	396,927	12,783	55,789
Less-than-carlot mdse	161,309	716	1,683
Coal	170,098	†681	42,405
Grain & Grain Products	40,151	†300	792
Livestock	18,891	2,378	†715
Forest Products	46,438	180	5,710
Ore	70,114	†1,153	4,040
Coke	13,559	†241	1,838

†Increase

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Oct. 4 included:

	Oct 4	Prev wk	Yr Ago
Baltimore & Ohio	88,234	86,604	56,723
Erie	32,884	32,547	30,511
St. Paul	34,849	35,229	32,548
Southern Pacific	47,640	46,826	41,302
Southern Ry	19,028	19,322	16,680
N. Y. Central	105,953	105,634	90,965
North Western	37,321	37,240	38,342
Frisco	17,834	18,420	15,633
Seaboard Air Line	18,050	17,312	15,309
Delaware & Hudson	18,707	19,534	12,767
Atlantic Coast Line	18,268	17,906	15,961

Stocks Close Lower In London Market

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Latest reports from the Russian front interposed obstacles to trading in today's stock market. However, after a dull opening with further precautionary marking down of prices, the market closed mainly steady around the lower levels. Trading was on a small scale.

Gilt-edged bonds lacked support and eased slightly. Foreign bonds also were lower. Oils were generally steady. Home rails held earlier levels. Industrials generally were lower. Kaffirs were steady but idle. Rubber shares were weaker.

Prices of Grain Lower on War News

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Weakened principally by Russian war news, grain prices lost more than 2 cents a bushel in some cases today, retreating to the lowest levels for the past few weeks.

Stop loss selling in late trading added to pressure upon prices. All grains also were depressed by scarcity of terminal market storage space, which tended to limit demand from commercial and industrial interests. Larger receipts in the northwest, despite the shortage of space, attraction attention.

Lumber Output Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Sept. 27 stood at 127 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 126 per cent. Production totaled 288,031,000 feet, which was just slightly greater than in the previous week, and 8 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54¼	54	54	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	47½	47½	47½	
8½	5½	Adams Exp (.15)	12	7¾	7¾	7¾	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21¾	21⅞	21⅞	Sep 26
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	13	13	13	Oct 8
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	9	40¼	39¾	39¾	
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 2
5	3¼	Alaska Jun.	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅜	3⅜	Alleghany Corp	24	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	Oct 6
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1⅛g)	8	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
11¼	7½	Allen Ind (¾g)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	158¼	157	157	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	12¼	12	12	— ¼
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	7	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
8⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
86½	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	86¼	85⅞	86¼	+ ⅛
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	13	28¼	28	28¼	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19½	18½	18½	— ¾
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 25
20	10	Amal Lea pf ¾k	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	1	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	9	46	46	46	— ¾
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (1.20g)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	3	6	6	6	Oct 6
39	29⅜	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	4	33½	32	32½	+ ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	40	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	83⅜	83¼	83¼	— ¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178	178	178	—1¼
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	26½	26	26	—1⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	66⅜	65¾	65¾	—1⅛
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
113	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 8
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Oct 3
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	12	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅜
19½	9½	Am Crys S(1¼g)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6½	3¾	Am Expansion	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
1¼	½	Am & For Pow	5	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	2	25⅜	24½	24½	—1½
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2⅜	2½	2⅜	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	10	34⅜	33½	33½	— ¾
4½	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	8	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	31	31	31	Oct 7
47¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	6	47¼	46½	47¼	+ ¼
2½	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
30½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	27½	27½	27½	—1
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¼	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Oct 6
50	44½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	—1½
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	5	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	— ¼
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	6	90	88¼	88½	Oct 7
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
22⅜	15⅛	Am Metal (¾g)	3	20½	20¼	20¼	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1	1	1	— ⅛
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	8	33½	32	32	— ¾
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	4	28⅝	28½	28½	— ¾
7¼	5¾	Am Rad&S(.45g)	38	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	26	13	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
45⅜	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	28	39⅛	38¾	38¾	— ⅝
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	150	150	150	
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	12	20¼	19⅜	19½	— ⅝
11½	8⅛	Am Stores (½g)	2	11	11	11	
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10	10	10	Oct 1
22⅛	11	Am Sug R (½g)	13	20¾	19⅞	20¼	— ¾
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	5	96¾	96	96	—1¼
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	6	18½	18½	18½	Oct 8
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	14	153½	153	153⅛	— ⅝
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅝
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	71½	71⅛	71⅛	— ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	11	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
29½	24½	Am Viscose (1g)	10	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
116¾	103⅜	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	115	115	115	+ ¾
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
99½	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	85½	85¼	85¼	Oct 7
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
81¾	61	Am Wool pf (7k)	11	74¼	73	73	—1¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
56¾	46½	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	50	50	50	Sep 24
30	22½	Anaconda (1½g)	53	25⅞	25	25¼	— ⅞
17¼	11⅝	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 24
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
2¼	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 8
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	31	31	31	—1
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	9	110¼	109¾	110¼	Oct 7
5½	4	Armour Ill	31	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
70¾	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	68½	68¼	68¼	—1¼
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
43⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (¾g)	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 7
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	11	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	3	85	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98	98	98	Oct 2
35½	23	Associates (2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Oct 8
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	24	28⅜	27¼	27¾	—1
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	7	67	66	66	—1
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	24	24⅜	23½	23⅝	—1
36¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	20	34¼	33	34	— ¾
53	18½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	9	50	49¾	49¾	—1¼
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	13	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	
111¾	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Oct 8
71	65⅜	Atlas Corp (1½g)	11	71¼	71¼	71½	— ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	65⅜	65⅜	65⅝	— ¼
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Sep 26
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
3¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	33	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
19	12¼	**B** Bald Loco ct	27	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ⅜
5⅝	3¼	Balt & Ohio	15	4¼	4	4	— ¼
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	10	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
8½	-	Bangor & Ar	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
13½	7	Barber As (1½e)	8	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅝
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros 1½g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	8	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	6	18⅝	18	18	— ¾
31⅜	25⅝	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	26½	26¼	26½	—1⅛
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26	26	Oct 1
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104¾	104¼	104½	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	119	118	118	Oct 8
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
41⅜	32¾	Bendix Av (4g)	21	37½	36⅝	36⅝	— ¾
20⅜	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
27¼	26¾	Best & Co (1.80a)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
89½	64	Beth Steel (4½g)	40	64½	62¾	62¾	—2
121½	119¾	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	— ⅛
23⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
25⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	-	14¾	14¾	14¾	—1
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	82	20½	18⅝	19⅛	—1⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	2	28½	28	28	— ⅜
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22	22	22	— ¼
24¾	12⅝	Borden Co (1.50g)	12	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
16¾	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	25	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 7
30⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	18½	Briggs Mfg 1½g	10	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ¾
41	28½	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	28½	28½	28½	Oct 8
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	43½	43	43	—2
2⅜	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 6
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	3	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep 24
23½	17¼	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	8	17⅛	16¼	16¼	—1
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.85g)	8	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
8¼	3½	Budd Mfg	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8½	1½	Budd Wheel 45g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
34¼	22½	Bullard (1½g)	2	23½	23	23	
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	32	32	32	Oct 7
20⅞	15¼	Burling (.95g)	2	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
6½	4⅜	Burling pf (2¾)	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	+1
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	6	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
4¼	2⅜	Bush Terminal	12	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6	6	6	— ¼
23	19⅝	But.Bros pf(1½)	2	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	Oct 8
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 8
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
24⅜	16⅜	**C** Calif Pack (1½)	7	22¾	22	22	— ⅜
54	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
17½	10⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	7	15¾	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
39⅝	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	35¼	35⅛	35½	Oct 6
23½	21¼	Capital Ad A	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	Sep 25
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27¾	27¾	27⅝	Oct 6
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	7	78½	77	78½	+ ½
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	42½	42⅛	42½	+ ¼
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	3	23½	23	23	— ⅜
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
22⅝	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	17½	16½	16½	—1¼
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 6
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta S	7	14	13	13	— ⅝
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	11	31⅞	31	31	—1
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	3	3½	3½	3½	
21¼	15⅝	Chain Belt 1¼g	1	17	17	17	Oct 7
22½	17½	Cham P&S (¾g)	1	22	22	22	
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	17	36½	36	36¼	— ⅝
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 8
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	12	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	7	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
3	⅛	Chi Great West	3	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	32	9¾	9	9¼	— ⅜
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6	6	6	Oct 8
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	10	15½	15	15	— ½
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	Oct 8
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 7
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 4
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 8
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 7
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 20
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	13	13	13	
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	2	2	2	
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	62	57¾	56	56½	—1¼
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	1	10	10	10	
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
40½	30¼	Clark Eq (2½g)	2	33	33	33	— ⅛
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	27	27	27	— ½
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	1	38¾	38	38	— ¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	4	36½	36	36	— ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¾g)	2	97	96½	96½	—1
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Oct 1
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (3½g)	10	15¼	14⅜	15	— ⅛
104⅜	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	Oct 2
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
4⅞	2¼	Col G&E (.10g)	41	3⅜	2¾	2¼	
82⅛	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅞
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	14	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	6	26¾	26¾	26¾	Oct 7
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	Oct 8
31	21⅜	Coml Credit (3)	12	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	102	102	102	Oct 7
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	Oct 6
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (¾g)	23	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	24	⅜	⅛	⅛	
6⅝	4⅜	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	60	59½	60	
30½	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	*26	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	22½	Cons Airc (4g)	58	40⅜	36⅞	37¾	—2¾
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	13	13	13	— ⅜
21¼	15½	Cons Cop (½g)	7	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
23⅜	15⅞	Cons Ed (1.40g)	43	16	15⅞	16	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	96½	96⅛	96½	
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	10	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	7	10	10	10	
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 6
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	30	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	8	6	4⅞	5	
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 6
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102½	102½	102½	Oct 3
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	4	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
5¼	4	Cont Baking	12	4	4	4	
109½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	7	103½	103¼	103½	— ¼
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1½g)	12	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	45⅞	45	45	— ¼
4½	2⅝	Cont Motors	28	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅜	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	10	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	17	17	17	Oct 8
18⅛	13	Cop'weld S(.60g)	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
36¾	32	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	35	35	35	Oct 8
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Auction Market Declared Help To Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BILOXI, Miss.—George P. Rea, President of the New York Curb Exchange, is urging a greater extension of competition on the securities exchanges. Speaking before the annual convention of the National Association of Securities Commissioners here, Mrs. Rea said that state legislatures should require that trading in suitable securities within their borders be conditioned upon the listing of the securities on an exchange.

"What I am urging is competition —and competition in its keenest sense through which the investor may profit," Mr. Rea said.

Welcomed Competition

"Exchanges do not object to competition. In fact we welcome competition. We go further—we insist that if a better price is available outside the exchange, a member must secure it for his customer. It is only when the exchange price and the outside price are, at worst, the same that we expect the business on the exchange."

Mr. Rea does not favor the abolition of the over-the-counter market but believed investors should be given the protection afforded by an auction market for all suitable securities.

"Each of you has set up in your several states elaborate machinery to protect your citizens from the schemes and avarice of the stock swindler," Mr. Rea said. "Even in the case of a reputable, honest and widely known security, you require information and assurance of the legitimacy of the proposition before you give your approval for its sale in your state.

"You grant licenses to dealers to operate, but, before doing so, you require the filing of much information concerning the applicant and must be assured of his integrity, financial responsibility and character. So much is done before you permit your citizens to invest," Mr. Rea continued.

"The broker method imposes on the agent a fiduciary relationship to his principal," Mr. Rea added. "He is surrounded by responsibilities. He may not, for instance, buy or sell for himself without first executing his customer's order.

No Secret Profit

"There is no chance for a secret profit. He must disclose interests he may have which are adverse to those of his customer. He must scrupulously observe each exchange rule applicable to his brokerage relationship to his customer.

"A smoothly functioning securities industry powered by active exchange markets is today an essential factor in the continuance of our democratic system—the strongest force against the growth of any other system within the country," Mr. Rea declared.

Securities Acts' Revisions Held Vital To Smaller Marts

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Officers of 15 regional stock exchanges issued a statement today saying smaller stock exchanges face "a process of disintegration leading to ultimate extinction" if material changes are not made in the Securities Exchange Acts.

The statement was contained in a communication addressed to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce of the House of Representatives.

Kenneth L. Smith, President of the Chicago Stock Exchange, urged that the acts be changed "to allow a resumption of a necessary and normal amount of merchandising activity which is indispensible to the maintenance of useful public markets in small issues."

In a statement issued in connection with the stock exchanges' communication, Mr. Smith also said that laws penalizing officers, directors and principal stockholders who purchase or stell securities of their own companies "bear a heavy impact on the management problems of the smaller exchanges and have seriously impaired the market in their stocks."

Arthur M. Betts, Chairman of the Chicago exchange, announced that hereafter it would permit officers of corporations engaged as brokers or dealers in investment securities to be members of the exchange.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Pe. riod	Pay. able	Hldrs of Record
Am Can Co	$1	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 24
Am Cities P&L "A"	*75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 10

*Payable in cash or "B" stock.

Bobbs-Merrill Co, 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Boylston Mkt Assn	$10	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Fox Silk Prod A	37½c	Q	Oct.	6 Oct. 1
Cent Kan Pow pf	$1.19	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 15
Chain Belt	50c	Dec.	15	Sep. 30
Connecticut River Pow Co, 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Diesel-W Gilbert	$1.50	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Det Mich Stove	10c	Oct.	15	Oct. 10
Do pf	50c	Q	Oct.	31 Oct. 15
Do pf	50c	Q	Nov.	15 Nov. 5
Do pf	50c	Q	Feb.	16 Feb. 5
Do pf	50c	Q	May	15 May 5
Di Noc Manufacturing Co, cum conv pf	$1	Q	Aug.	15 Aug. 5
Fall River Tr Co	$1.50	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 20
First Mutual Tr Inc	$1	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 26
Giddings & Lewis Mf	10c		Oct.	15 Sep. 30
Grey & Bruce T & E (Ont)	25c		Oct.	17 Oct. 7
Honolulu F & Thr	50c	Q	Sep.	20 Sep. 10
Horn & Hard (NY)	50c	Q	Sep.	20 Sep. 10
Int Milling pf	$1.25	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 20
Kerr Addison G M	5c		Oct.	15 Oct. 1
Link Belt	50c	Q	Dec.	21 Dec. 4
Dopf	50c	Q	Dec.	31 Dec. 4
Lowell Lig Cp	$1.62½	Q	Jan.	2 Dec. 15
Metropolitan Coal pf, B	90c	Q	Oct.	14 Oct. 4
Natl Bank of Com (Provi)	$1.87½	S	Sep.	30 Sep. 16
Tr Co (Provi)	$1	S	Oct.	1 Sep. 30
Nova Scotia Tr Co	$1.50	S	Oct.	15 Sep. 30
Ohio Finance	40c	Q	Sep.	20 Sep. 10
Do 5 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	20 Sep. 10
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	20 Sep. 10
Owens Ill Glass	50c	Q	Sep.	30 Sep. 10
Pac Natl Bk (Seattle, Wash)	50c	Q	Nov.	15 Oct. 30
Do	$2	Q	Sep.	30 Sep. 30
Panhandle E P L & R, 7 pf	$2	Q	Dec.	31 Dec. 31
Reliance Stl Corp	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 29
Roos Bros pf A	26c		Oct.	1 Sep. 20
	$1.62½	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 15

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2s 50-48 Mch	103.16	103.16	103.16
1 2½s 54-52	105.20	105.20	105.20
2 2¾s 60-55	111.17	111.16	111.16

New York City Bonds

112 3s 80 — 111⅝ 110⅜ 111

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	49	49	49
7 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	91¾	91½	91½
8 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	62	61½	61½
1 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	59½	59	59
1 Allis-Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
3 Am&For P 5s 2030	65⅞	65¾	65¾
2 Am IG Chem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
50 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	109	109
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	112¼	111⅝	111¾
10 Ann Arbor 4s 95	105½	105½	105½
2 Arm Del 4s 57	67½	67	67
9 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8 AT&SF 4s 95	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
2 AT&SF aj 4s 93 st	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	102 15-32	102 15-32	102 15-32
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112	112	112
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	101	101	101
1 A C Line cit 4s 52	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
2 A C Line 4½s 64	69¼	69¼	69¼
21 A C Line 5s 42	62	61¾	61¾
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	94½	93½	93½
9 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	101½	101	101½
29 B&O 96 st A	50⅝	50¼	50¼
20 B&O 95 st C	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞
6 B&O 2000 st D	38⅜	38	38
24 B&O 96 st F	33	32½	32½
152 B&O cv 6s st	33	32½	32½
26 B&O 4s 48	32½	31¾	31¾
12 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	58	57½	57¾
5 B&O S W 50 st	49⅞	49¾	49¾
1 B&O T C 4s 59	42⅝	42½	42½
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	47½	47¼	47¼
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
4 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	48¼	48¼	48¼
25 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	110¼	110	110¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	133¼	133	133⅛
10 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
20 Boston&Me 4½s 70	105¾	105½	105¾
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	36½	36¼	36⅜
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	69½	69⅜	69½
8 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	110	110	110
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s-57B	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
8 Buf R&P 57 st	105⅝	105	105⅝
2 Bush Term 5s 55	38	37¾	37¾
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	56⅛	56¼	56⅛
23 Can Nat Rs 6s 69 Jly	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	106	105¾	105⅞
5 Can Nor 4½s 46	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
9 Can Pac 4s perp	84	84	84
21 Celanese 3s 55	68	68	68
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4	4	4
15 Cen NY Pow 3¼s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
30 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	51⅞	51	51¼
7 Certain-td 5½s 48	18	18	18
19 C&O 4½s 92	85½	85¼	85½
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	131⅛	131¼	131⅛
8 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	105	105	105
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	131¼	131¼	131¼
6 CB&Q 3½s 71 49	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Chi Gt West 4s 88	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 Chi I&L 6s 47	66	66	66
1 Chi I&L 5s 47	36⅜	36	36⅜
4 Chi I&L 4s 47	33	33	33
62 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	31	31	31
17 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	11¼	10¾	10¾
1 CM&SP 4½s 89C	21¼	21¼	21¼
17 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39¾	39½	39½
17 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	38	37⅞	38
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	37⅞	37½	37⅝
10 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	17	17	17
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2003	2	17⅜	17⅜
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	18¼	17⅞	18
10 Chi & NW 4s 87	17¾	17¾	17¾
75 CRI & P 4½s 52A	23½	23½	23½
45 CRI & P 4s 88	14¼	14¼	14¼
177 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	22	21⅞	22
2 Cr Ht & SE rfg 5s 60	13¾	13¾	13¾
13 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	64	62	62
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
5 Childs Co 5s 43	95¾	95¾	95¾
26 CCC&StL24½28 7	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 CC&StLCWM 4s 91	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 ClevCinTerm 5½s 72	109½	109½	109½
1 ClevCinTerm 5s 73	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 ClevCinTerm 4½s 77C	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
57 Col & So 4½s 80	65½	65½	65½
13 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8 ComMack inc 6s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 ComIwth Ed cv3¼s58	56⅜	55	55
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Con Edis 2¾s 58	107½	107½	107½
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
1 Con Oil cv 2¾s 51	104¾	104¼	104¾
5 Con Rys 4s 54	25½	25½	25½
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	68½	68½	68½
2 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	24¼	24¼	24¼
46 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54½	53¾	54
3 D & R G 4½s 36	14	14	14
10 D & R G 4s 36	14	13⅞	13⅞
12 D & R G West 5s 78	107	107	107
22 Det Ed 3s 70	14½	14	14
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107	107	107
11 Erie rfg 5s 67	32	31	31
33 Erie 4½s 57 wi	104½	104½	104½
11 Erie rfg 5s 75	32	31	31
84 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	53	52	52
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	97½	96¾	96¾
7 Erie gen 4½s 96	62	62	62
27 Erie cv 4s 53 A	58	58	58
2 Erie 4s 95 wi	87¼	86¾	86¾
6 Erie rfg 4s 53 B	58¾	57	57
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99	98¾	98¾
7 Fla E Cst 5s 74	68¾	68	68¾
7 Francis Sug 6s 56	94	93¾	94
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	106	106	106
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	102½	102	102
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	87⅞	86⅞	86⅞
19 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107¾	106¾	106¾
30 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97¾	97½	97¾
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¾	95¾	95¾
14 Gt Nor 2¾s 67	78⅛	78	78
3 Housatonic 5s 37	64	64	64
19 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	27½	27½	27½
1 HudsonMan rfg 5s257	43	42¾	43
9 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104⅞	10	10
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	104¾	104¼	104¼
6 Ill Cen 4s 53	42	42	42
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40¼	40	40¼
14 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	40⅜	40	40
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	42¼	41¾	41¾
25 ICG&EL&NO 5s 63a	50⅛	50	50
1 IC¾CSL&NO 4½s 63	40¾	40	40
9 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	76½	76½	76½
7 Int Gt Nor 3s 56 B	15¾	15¾	15¾
6 Int Gt Nor 3s 56 C	15¾	15¾	15¾
17 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	33¼	33	33
29 Int Mer Mar 6s 41			

3 Int Paper 5s 47	99 31-32	100 1-32	
34 Int T&T 4½s 52	104	104	104
1 Int T&T 5s 55	47	46¾	46¾
2 James Fa&Clea 4s 59	50	50	50
8 K C South 3s 50	51	51	51
2 K C Term 4s 60	63½	63½	63½
1 Kans City So El&P 6s 57	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Kingc Co Lt 6½s 54	170	170	170
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	74	74	74
10 Lac Gas 5½s 53	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	84	84	84
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Lac Gas 5s 59	87½	87½	87½
1 Lautaro Nit inc '78	100	100	100
2 Leh & N Y 4s '45	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	51¾	51¾	51¾
4 LehValTerm 5s '54	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34	33½	33½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31	30¾	30¾
1 Leh Val Term 5s '51	29¾	29¾	29¾
5 Libby McN&L 4s '55	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Loews 3½s '46	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	97	97	97
3 Lou & N 5s 2003	83	83	83
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	102½	102½	102½
6 Louis & N 4¼s 2003	95¾	95¾	95¾
7 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89½	89½	89½
7 L & N Pad & M 4s '46	86½	86	86
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	106	105¾	105¾
7 Manati Sug 4s '57	81¾	81	81
3 McKess & Rob 3½s '56	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 Mich Cen 4½s '79	44¼	44	44
6 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	104½	104½	104½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s '61	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
6 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	62	62	62
2 MilBnartn&NW 4s '47	106½	106½	106½
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	23¼	23¼	23¼
26 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	11¾	11¾	11¾
10 M-K-Tex 4½ 56 67	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
14 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	22	21¾	21¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	21¾	21¾	21¾
40 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
111 Mo Pac 5s 7 F	26¾	26⅞	26⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27½	27½	27½
93 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28¾	28¾	28¾
24 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	27¾	27¼	27¼
2 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	86	86	86
3 Mo&Essex 3½s 2000	36¼	36¼	36¼
12 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	39½	39½	39½
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	106¾	106	106
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	61¾	61¼	61¼
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	106	106	106
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	42	41¾	42
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	42	41¾	42
1 NO Tex & M 5½s 56	41	41	41
1 NY&GreenwdL5s46	40	39¾	40
1 NY&Putnam 4s 93	58	58	58
22 NYC 4½s 2013	48¼	47¾	47¾
48 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	55¾	55¾
1 NYC cn 4s 98	51¾	50½	50½
5 NYC 5s 44	57	56¾	56¾
3 NYC&HR 4s 42	95¾	95¼	95½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	80	79¾	80
2 NY Chic&StL 6s 50	55¼	55⅛	55¼
3 NYChi&StL 4s 78	95	95	95
1 NYCh&StL 4s 46	61¾	61	61¼
3 NY Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	75¾	75¾	75¾
6 NY G El H&P 5s 48	68	68	68
14 NY G El H&P 4s 49	122	122	122
7 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	116	116	116
26 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	58	54¾	54¾
1 NYNH&H cn 6s 40	28½	28¾	28¾
	47½	47½	47½

5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28½	28½	28½
4 NYNH&H 4s 47	26½	26½	26½
24 NYNH&H 4s 57	6	6	6
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 54	25	24½	24½
6 NYY O&W rfg 4s 92	25	25	25
1 NY O&W gen 4s 55	6	6	6
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	63¼	62½	62½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	53	52½	52½
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53⅛	53⅛
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	49½	49⅜	49⅜
1 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	72¼	71	71
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	68	68	68
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	40½	40¼	40¼
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
6 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	103½	103½	103½
13 Pac G Gas & El 4s 64	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	113¾	113⅞	113¾
2 Para Pict cv 3½s 47	86½	86¼	86¼
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	99½	99½	99½
1 Penn Co 4s 63	84	84	84
16 Pen P & Lt 3½s 60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	111¼	111¼	111¼
17 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	121¾	121¾	121¾
10 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	105	104⅝	104⅝
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1 Peo GL&C Chi 6s 43	107	107	107
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	70½	70½	70½
1 Phil Bal & Wash5s74	116⅜	116¼	116⅜
13 Phila Co cv 4s51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Phil Elec 3½s67	111¼	111¼	111¼
7 PhRead C&I cv 6s49	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 PhRead C&I 5s73	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 Philippine Ry 4s '37	7	7	7
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s51	105	105	105
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	109½	109½	109½
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4¼s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Pitts & W Va4½s58A	101	101	101
5 Pitt & W W4½s59B	64	64	64
21 PittcWVa4½s60C	63½	63½	63½
29 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 PubSvcNoIll 3½s 68	86¼	85¾	85¾
21 Readg 4½s 97 A	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Rdr Jer Cen 4s 51	80½	79¾	80¼
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	69½	69½	69½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
5 Revere Cop&B3½s60	104½	104½	104½
2 Rio Gr Junc 5s 39	101½	101½	101½
12 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	42½	42½	42½
11 StLIM&S 4s ReG 33	45¼	44¾	45
5 StLPeo&NNW 5s 48	72¾	72	72
1 StLPub Srv 5s 59	35	35	35
27 St L S F 4s 50 A	81	81	81
1 StLSF 4½s 78 st	15⅜	15½	15¼
27 St L S F 4s 50 A	15	15	15
1 St L SW 5s 52	15¼	14¾	14¾
21 St L SW 1st 4s 89	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 StP&KC SNL 4½s 41	75¼	74¾	74¾
8 SA&A Pass 4s 43	81¾	81¾	81¾
27 Seab A L cn 6s 45	97¾	97¾	97⅝
6 Sea A L aj 5s 45	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Sea A L 4s 50 st	11¾	11¾	11¾
11 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Shell Un 2¼s 81	6	6	6
1 Socony-Ac 3s 64	100½	100½	100½
1 So Bell T&T 3½s 62	106½	106½	106½
3 So Pac 4½s 68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
40 So Pac 4½s 81	49¼	49¼	49¼
36 So Pac 4½s 69	48¾	48¾	48¾
15 So Pac rfg 4s 55	48¾	48¾	48¾
7 So Pac cit 4s 49	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
10 So Pac 4½s 68	47¼	47	47
52 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	72¼	72½	72¼
5 South Ry 6½s 56	84¾	84¾	84¾
9 South Ry gen 6s 56	80	80	80
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	92	91¾	91¾
10 South Ry 4½s 56	60¾	59¾	59¾
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	80	80	80
14 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105⅜	105¼	105¼
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	107	107	107
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	107	107	107
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64	64	64
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	63¾	63¾	63¾
6 Third Ave 4s 60	54½	54	54
2 Tol L & W 4s 50	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	102½	102½	102½
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Un N J RR&Can 4s 44	109¾	90¼	90¼
9 Utah P & L 5s 44	107	107	107
2 Virginian Ry 3s 66	102¾	102¾	102¾
27 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	108¼	108¼	108¼
21 Wabash 1st 5s 39	22¼	21¾	21¾
35 Wabash 2d 5s 39	70¾	70¾	70¾
35 Wabash 5s 80 D	29¾	29	29¼
13 Wabash 5s 78 B	21½	21	21½
1 Wabash 4½s 78C	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Walwrth 6s 53	20½	20½	20½
2 Walwrth 4s 55	96	96	96
29 Warren Bros 6s 41	20	19½	20
3 Westn U 3¼s 67	88	88	88
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Westn Md 4s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	91	90½	91
1 Westp Pa 1st 5s 46	104½	104½	104½
9 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25¼	25¼	25¼
6 Western Un 5s 51	26	25	25
1 Western Un 5s 60	88¼	88	88¼
10 Western Un 4½s 50	85	84¾	85
8 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	84	84¼	84¼
8 Wis Cen 4s 49	42¼	42	42
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102
20 Young S&T 3½s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 48	28	28	28
10 Antioquia 7s 45 A	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2 Antioquia 7s 45 C	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2 Antioquia 7s 45 D	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69	69	69
1 Argentine 4½s 71	69	69	69
4 Australia 5s 55	90	90	90
2 Australia 5s 57	76¾	76¾	76¾
12 Australia 5½s 56	75¾	75¾	75¾
4 Belgium 6½s 49	69⅛	68¾	68¾
6 Belgium 6s 55	91	91	91
18 Brazil 6s 41	23¾	23¼	23¼
19 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
13 Braz

Trade Council Asks Removal of Discriminations Against U. S.

Tighter Rules On Installment Credit Likely

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Another twist on the screws holding down consumer installment credit appeared to be imminent today.

Authoritative indications from the Federal Reserve Board were that minimum down payments might be increased and maximum time to pay the balance might be reduced on some articles.

The Reserve Board was said to be studying this question earnestly and getting ready for a decision within the next 10 days.

The present regulations apply only to installment purchases of 24 types of goods, ranging from both new and used automobiles to new furniture and radios. The rules specify what percentage of the purchase price should be paid down—for instance, 33 1-3 per cent on automobiles and 10 per cent on furniture—and how long a time should be allowed to pay the balance—18 months in each case under present rules.

One change being studied would plug up what some officials consider a loophole in the down payment rules. The present regulations permit a person to borrow the price of a new car or other article from a bank or finance company and then to escape the down payment restriction by paying that cash to the dealer or merchant.

If a man buys a $900 car from a dealer on time, he must pay at least $300 down. But if he goes to a bank and borrows $900, he can pay the dealer the full amount. In this case, he makes no down payment but owes the bank $900 instead of owing the dealer $600 after making a $300 down payment.

The board may require banks and others who make cash loans to get written promises from borrowers that the loans will not be used to evade the down payment rules. Apparently, the board is not considering any change in that part of its regulations which exempt altogether consumer purchases on open credit or charge accounts.

Impetus for stiffening the present credit terms on automobiles, radios and such items was said to come from several officials who doubt whether the first regulations, which became effective Sept. 1, have had any restrictive effect on public buying habits.

Gasoline Stocks In Eastern States Continue to Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—A further decline of 217,000 barrels in the gasoline supplies of the eastern states during the week ended Oct. 4 to a total of 21,916,000 barrels was reported by the American Petroleum Institute.

The previous week, stocks for the eastern area dropped 229,000 barrels.

The institute said the nation's daily average crude oil production for the week was 3,860,750 barrels, a decline of 199,250 from the previous week and compared with a daily average of 3,488,800 in the comparable week a year ago.

Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks in the country totaled 80,870,000 barrels at the end of the week compared with 81,003,000 at the end of the previous week and 81,644,000 barrels a year earlier.

Gasoline production for the period was 13,359,000 barrels, against 13,213,000 barrels the previous week.

Power Output Sets New High Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production for the week ended Oct. 4 soared to 3,289,692,000 kilowatt hours, a record peak, the Edison Electric Institute announced.

Output was 1.7 per cent greater than 3,233,278,000 in the preceding week and 17.8 per cent more than 2,792,067,000 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Percentage output gains over last year by major geographic divisions follow: New England, 19.9; Mid-Atlantic, 14.8; Central Industrial, 20.7; West Central, 16.8; Southern States, 20.2; Rocky Mountain 19.1 and Pacific Coast, 10.4.

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Canadian Bank Head

Karsh

Graham F. Towers

An order in council has been passed approving appointment of Graham F. Towers to a second term of seven years as Governor of the Bank of Canada, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley said. The order gave approval to the decision of the bank's board of directors. Mr. Towers has served as governor since organization of the bank was started in 1934 and his first term of office expires Oct. 23.

General Motors Sales Reach New High for 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. reported total September sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, plus exports of 89,300 automobiles and trucks compared with 124,692 in September, 1940, and 29,268 in August, 1941.

The last month figure brings this category of sales for the first nine months of 1941 to 1,785,113 units, establishing a new high sales record for the company. Last year in the same period total sales were 1,358,157 units.

September sales to consumers in the United States totaled 52,829 units compared with 84,969 in August and 97,527 in September, 1940.

Sales to United States dealers in September totaled 81,169 units compared with 19,690 in August and 116,031 in September, 1940.

Consumer purchases of General Motors cars and trucks for the first nine months of 1941 were 1,716,393 compared with 1,285,194 in the like 1940 period.

United States dealers' purchases in the first nine months of this year were 1,633,912 compared with 1,249,883 in the like 1940 period.

'Old Mullet Line' Shows a Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—Two years ago the State-controlled Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, a 95-mile line from Goldsboro to the ocean, reported a four-year deficit of $60,000, under independent operation. The Southern Railroad was invited to take it over, but after investigation it politely declined.

Previously a long-term lease of the road to the Norfolk Southern Railroad had been declared forfeited for alleged breaches of contract.

So the "Old Mullet Line," regarded as being "on its last legs," was leased to a new Atlantic & East Carolina Railway Company, organized by Harry P. Edwards, of Sanford, as president. This month the company reported a net profit of $16,465 for its second year of operations ended August 31.

Last year Mr. Edwards lost $3,975, but he paid his $60,500 rental, spent $50,000 in improving the roadbed on which there had been 11 derailments during the first month he took it over, and cut the cost of traffic administration by $45,507.

New Machine Tools Prices May Be Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson said that the Office of Price Administration was considering imposing a price ceiling schedule on new machine tools.

Representatives of the machine tool industry have been called to Washington Oct. 22, Mr. Henderson said, to discuss the maximum price schedule. A ceiling has been in effect for some time on used machine tools.

Tacoma Reports Strides In Municipal Lighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Tacoma's satisfaction with the records her municipal light plants have achieved during the last 20 years still inspires the city to do her best.

The city's light charges to consumers continue to stand up against competition everywhere in the country, according to Commissioner of Light and Power R. D. O'Neill.

The city's municipal system leads nearly all the lists of comparisons. In average income per kilowatt hour generated or purchased, the comparison shows 0.6 cent for Tacoma; 0.99 for Chattanooga, Tenn., and 1.1 cents for Knoxville, Tenn., in second and third places, and 1.1 cents for Seattle, in 4th place. Both Knoxville and Chattanooga are under the Tennessee Authority.

Securing U. S. Commerce Topic Of Foreign Trade Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—A set of final declarations on United States foreign trade policies, a debate on world trade policies of the British Empire and a forceful attack on isolationists featured the closing sessions of the three-day twenty-eighth annual National Foreign Trade Convention at the Pennsylvania Hotel yesterday.

The final declarations, adopted by unanimous vote of the 1,300 exporters and importers attending the convention, were headed by one recommending that the United States endeavor to obtain definite commitments for the progressive removal of "trade discriminations against the United States throughout the British Commonwealth and elsewhere, to the extent that such discriminations are the result of British policy."

The British world trade discussion was had at an "American-British Commonwealth Luncheon" before which Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, which is sponsoring the convention, and Sir Kenneth Lee, representative in the United States of the Industrial and Export Council of the British Board of Trade, voiced divergent views on United Kingdom trading policies.

A. E. Mallon, Vice-President of Pillsbury Flour Mills, of Minneapolis, Minn., delivered a scathing attack on the American First organization and all isolationists, characterizing them as "mutinous agitators."

Would Repeal Act

The declarations called for repeal of the Neutrality Act, continuation of negotiations of reciprocal trade agreements, stabilization of foreign currencies in relation to the dollar by important gold-lending operations, administration of the lease-lend aid so that purchase of normal commercial requirements of the British Empire, Latin-America and other countries should be strictly segregated from military imports, appointment by the Economic Defense Board and the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board of advisory committees for consideration of practical foreign trade requirements, and Government permission for manufacturers to plan for continued allocation of some portion of their output to maintain essential foreign trade.

The convention also advocated of shipping to eventual peaceful study of the question of adjustment conditions, recognized the tendency toward solidarity of interest in this hemisphere as the "opportunity and responsibility of American business," recommended extension of the Export-Import Bank to provide foreign traders suitable guarantees of credits and exchange risks and asked that the Government use every effort to reduce delays due to censorship on mails and cables.

At the luncheon discussing American-British trade relations, Mr. Thomas proposed that the two democracies collaborate to build a post-war economic system to prevent repetition of the nationalism he blamed for the last depression. At the same time he attacked the Ottawa agreements and the bilateral agreements between the British and non-Empire nations.

Principles Defended

Sir Kenneth defended these principles and asserted that cancellation of the Ottawa agreements could only be effected by the various dominions. He voiced the view that even if they were rescinded, it would be very unlikely that any of the Empire countries would buy more from the United States than they are now buying, as the Empire is so short of dollars that they could not possibly allow any purchases to be made in the states that weren't absolutely essential for the war effort. He reported that the British have practically used up their dollar investments and, therefore, will be unable to buy unless they can sell "and to balance the exports a large sum is necessary," he added.

Mr. Mallon at the afternoon session of the convention described the isolationist statements and position as "rubbish" and declared that such attitudes had lost the peace which American arms had won in 1918.

"We foreign traders most emphatically state that the responsibility for World War No. 2 is to a great extent due to the influence and short-sightedness of the isolationists with respect to American foreign policy during the last 20 years," he said.

Development of Banking Substitutes For Bankless Towns Subject of Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new study entitled "Banking Facilities for Bankless Towns," based on the decline in the number of banks and direct banking facilities for thousands of communities and the origin and growth of banking substitutes for these bankless towns, has been prepared by Shirley D. Southworth, Professor of Economics, College of William and Mary, and John M. Chapman, Assistant Professor of Banking at Columbia University and Economic Adviser to Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association. The study has been published under the auspices of the American Economists Council for the Study of Branch Banking.

The elimination of more than 20,000 banking offices through bank failures, bank mergers and voluntary liquidation during the period 1921-1933 left a large number of communities without direct banking facilities. While the number of such bankless communities is not known, the authors have conservatively estimated the number of towns which have become bankless to be in excess of 7,500.

Especial attention is given to the development of various substitutes for full commercial banks, such as Cash Depositories, Co-operative Banks, Currency Exchanges, and limited service offices, as well as to the steady increase in the number of communities served by full-powered branch banks.

The study serves to point up the view frequently expressed by objective students of American banking that branch banking is the most adequate solution yet devised for the problem of bankless towns.

The Council has published five other booklets to date: "Bibliography on Branch Banking," "Historical Survey of Branch Banking in the United States," "A Colloquy on Branch Banking," "The Legal Status of Branch Banking in the United States," "The Organization and Functioning of Branch Banking in England and Wales."

John M. Chapman, Ph. D., Economic Adviser to Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, California, is chairman of the Council.

Union Pacific Road Issue Is Awarded

NEW YORK (AP)—An issue of $13,250,000 in Union Pacific Railroad one-to-ten-year 1½ per cent equipment trust certificates has been awarded to a banking group headed by the First Boston Corp., on a bid of 99.94 per cent of face value of the certificates.

The certificates were immediately reoffered at prices yielding investors from .25 of 1 per cent to 1.85 per cent for maturities from 1942 through 1951. Interest cost to the railroad was 1.505 per cent.

Salary Adjustment Urged For Cities in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Automatic adjustments of basic salaries to conform with the cost of living index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is recommended for cities of Oregon in a report just published by the bureau of municipal research of the University of Oregon.

Such a plan prevents underpayment of employees when prices are high, and overpayment when cost of living decreases, it is pointed out by Herman Kehrli, bureau director.

Slab Zinc Output at Peak

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—American Zinc Institute, Inc., reported that the total slab zinc smelter output in September ran at the record daily average of 2,441 tons, compared with the previous record of 2,436 tons set in August.

Two Bond Issues Offered Publicly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A public offering of $2,600,000 first mortgage 3⅛ per cent bonds of Gulf Power Company due September 1, 1971, is being made by a group headed by the First Boston Corporation, at 103 and interest, yielding 2.97 per cent. These bonds represent part of an issue of $5,600,000 awarded to the First Boston group in competitive bidding Tuesday. The remaining $3,000,000 of bonds have been sold separately to a single institutional customer.

Public offering of $1,400,000 first (closed) mortgage sinking fund 4½ per cent bonds of Keyes Fibre Company, due October 1, 1956, is being made by Coffin & Burr, Inc., at a price of 99½ and accrued interest, to yield approximately 4.55 per cent. The bonds are legal investments, in the opinion of counsel, for savings banks in Maine.

Alcoa to Be Queried On Plant Expansion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate defense investigating committee announced that it would question officials of the Aluminum Company of America on progress made in the drive to expand aluminum production.

Witnesses will include Arthur Davis, chairman of the board of Alcoa, and Oscar Ewing, company attorney.

Chairman Truman (D) of Missouri said he was "very much dissatisfied" with the contract between the company and the Defense Plant Corporation of the Government, a contract which he said was drafted by Mr. Ewing.

He was anxious, he said, to "have the meaning of the contract clarified so that the rights of the Government will be fully protected."

Woolworth Sales Rise 19 P. C. In September

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Co. reported sales of $30,096,876 for September, compared with $25,196,799 in September 1940, an increase of 19.4 per cent.

Sales for the first nine months were $248,242,663, against $222,566,984 in the comparable 1940 period, an advance of 11.5 per cent.

Borden Executives

© Fabian Bachrach

Above: Dr. Harry A. Ross and (below) Charles F. Kieser, elected vice-presidents of the Borden Company. Dr. Ross, a member of the board of directors, will continue to supervise directly the research activities of the company and will serve in general executive capacity. Dr. Ross has been with the Borden Company 12 years. Mr. Keiser will continue to have complete charge of the activities of the Special Products Division, which he organized. Mr. Kieser came to the company five years ago.

Roads Meeting Defense Needs Without Delay

NEW YORK (AP)—Every stick or piece of material required by the Army or Navy since United States preparedness began has been moved without railroad delay, M. J. Gormley, executive assistant, Association of American Railroads, told the National Foreign Trade Council.

"Neither has there been any difficulty in handling all of the traffic through the ports," he said.

He referred to conditions in the World War when unloading difficulties at New York backed up troubles as far west as Chicago and pointed out that steps to overcome any such prospect were started the day Hitler walked into Poland.

Since November, 1939, the tempo of cars unloaded for lighterage in the New York harbor area had been increased from an average of approximately 500 a day to a record high of 1,119 daily last August.

"Yet, at no time has there been any congestion nor has there been a time when additional business could not have been handled," he added.

Since 1939, he said, 860 locomotives and 118,000 freight cars had been added and bad order cars reduced from 194,890 to 79,036, the lowest number on record. Cars loaded so far in 1941 were 17.6 per cent ahead of 1940.

Illinois Utility Plans Big Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Central Illinois Public Service Co., Springfield, Ill., has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $38,000,000 of 3⅜ per cent first mortgage bonds, Series A, due October 1, 1971, which are to be sold at competitive bidding.

The proceeds will be applied toward the redemption at 105¾ per cent, of $38,000,000 of 3¾ first mortgage bonds, Series A, due December 1, 1968.

Miami Reports Marked Gain in Air Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The port of Miami shows a marked gain in air travel, customs figures for September reveal, while at the same time there is a decrease in boat travel, due to the war and the absence of cruise ships.

During the past month the unusual number of 217 airplanes arrived here from foreign countries with 3,612 passengers, while during the same period a year ago there were only 125 airplanes arriving with 2,403 passengers.

Since January 1, of this year, a total of 2,218 airplanes arrived at the Port of Miami from foreign countries, carrying 40,014 passengers. For the same period last year there were but 1,764 airplanes with 32,509 passengers.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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LEGAL NOTICES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m. Thursday, October 30, 1941, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of making repairs to cast iron fence at the Charles River Dam, Leverett and Bridge Streets, Charles River Lower Basin, Boston and Cambridge. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guarantee shall consist of a certified check or bid bond for $500.00, payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. By: Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner, October 4, 1941.

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67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue N Y C
Trafalgar 7-6000

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FLORIDA or warmer climate; companion-nurse; experienced; unencumbered; with Christian Scientists preferred. 302 Barrington, Rochester N. Y. Tel. Monroe 4834-J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
SINGING SPEAKING
170 W. 73rd, New York City
Endicott 2-7910
Season starts Oct. 1st. Consultation free (by appointment only). Singing class starts Monday, Oct. 20th, at 7:30 p. m. Free demonstration class lesson Friday, Oct. 17th, at 7:30 p. m.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St. opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4468. Get our offer before selling.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL, near Boston Common—Spotless 2-room sunny apartment in quiet house; fireplace, ample closets; resident janitor; unusual value. $40. Call Laf. 2741.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—YOUNG LADY to room in modern downtown apartment. Mrs. Cook, 1301 Vermont Ave., DE 1080 after 6 p. m.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont—4-5 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Main 4-5500.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BUSINESS woman with elderly mother wishes quiet, sunny furnished apartment, Boston, for winter months. Box 87, Putney, Vermont.

BEDDING

MARKS BEDDING CO.
MATTRESSES, BOX SPRINGS, PILLOWS MADE OVER AND STERILIZED
421 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order
170 Amsterdam Avenue N Y C TR 4-0660

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

NEW WORK AND ALTERATIONS
For Industrial Business or Residential
Consultation and Advice Without Obligation
EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE. 6-7382 33 West 42nd, New York City

CLEANING AND DYEING

BARNETT FRENCH CLEANER
We Call and Deliver—MO 2-8329
2853 Broadway, Corner 111th Street, N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, beautiful surroundings. Good food; 3 baths; capacity 14. Open all year. Irving hospitality, 414 Booklets, Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 215th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6510.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN & CO., 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5075.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Box assortments 25 cents up; samples on approval. Persons $1.00 up, samples free to agents. Good profits. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1, up. 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others $2. Samples on approval. James Art Studios, 260 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKER "Individualized Greetings"—can be "Personalized" to relatives, friends with unique Metallic Seals. 24 FREE with 21-card $1 assortment. 50c profit. Outselling seller "Name-Imprinted" Christmas Cards. 50 for $1. Other smart assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 746 Adams, Elmira, New York.

SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious. All-occasion boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. Dorlin, 58-70 Fitchburg, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., Fifth Avenue, facing Central Park and Metropolitan Museum—For rent, handsome apartment, beautifully furnished and perfectly equipped; 4 master bedrooms and very desirable drawing rooms, etcetera; terms of lease to be discussed with present owner. Apply by letter. Write Box X-16, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

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170 Amsterdam Avenue N Y C TR 4-0660

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For Industrial Business or Residential
Consultation and Advice Without Obligation
EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
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CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 6-7113 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Visit the Beautiful New 2-Room
JAMES RIVER HOUSE
Completely Furnished on Our Furniture Floor, the Fourth
HOWLAND'S

FOSTER-BESSE
956 Main
ALL-WOOL SUITS
TOPCOATS—OVERCOATS
$24.50 to $34.50
Use Our Charge Account Service

READ'S
84th Anniversary Sale
Ends Saturday

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Clopay Venetian Blinds
$1.69 up
1009 Broad Street Dial 6-0113

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK BOOKINGS
Tues.-Thurs., 10-7-9—BIOSSOMS IN THE DUST, Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon; selected short subjects. Fri.-Sat., 10-10-11—HOLD THAT GHOST, Bud Abbott, Lou Costello, Andrews Sisters; TOO MANY BLONDES, Rudy Vallee, Helen Parrish. Sun.-Mon., 10-12-13—WHISTLING IN THE DARK, Red Skelton, Conrad Veidt, Ann Rutherford; RINGSIDE MAISIE, Ann Sothern, George Murphy, Robert Sterling. Tues.-Thurs., 10-14-16—HERE COMES MR. JORDAN, Robert Montgomery; selected short subjects.

W. D. WEBB, Inc.
Jewelers
Leading Makes of Silverware
Diamonds
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 124

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
New Models
Now on display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Perfection Oil Heaters and Electric Heaters
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

Isabel Huthwaite
MILLINERY
Hats Made to Order—Alterations
46 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 2187

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The only authorized agents for
Elizabeth Arden
Toilet Preparations
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

Lamp Shades
also
Shades Made to Order and Recovered
The Greenwich Electrical
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

MODERN GAS RANGES
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STEAK BROILER
59 Elm Street Phone 7-6687
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
6 a. m. to 7 p. m. evenings
6 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.75 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG Phone 6-3281

Do You Like FRESH Doughnuts?
We make them twice daily
25c a dozen
Also HOMEBAKED Pies
Chicken, Pork, Beef
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 FARMINGTON AVE. 32-4672

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
THE BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, Inc.
283 Fairfield Avenue
Represented by RALPH GOODSELL

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

DOYLE'S BAKERY
Lemon Chiffon—Pumpkin—Prune Pies
Cakes for Special Occasions
Crullers—Nut Bread
916 Wood Avenue Dial 5-1198
Delivery Service

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

Women and Misses
Winter
Coats—Dresses—Furs
of Smart Individuality
CHERMIACK'S
3 COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
PHONE 2860

THE MIDDLETOWN
COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

CONROY'S
FANCY GROCERIES
and DELICATESSEN
It's a pleasure to serve Monitor readers
364 Main Street Telephone 3389

NEW BRITAIN

Hats Made to Order
to Match Your Costume
or Fur Coat
RAINBOW MILLINERY
242 Main Street New Britain

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howard's CLEANERS

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St. New Haven Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

SHARTENBERG'S
60th Anniversary Sale
Through October 18

"We're for Us and We'll Wire for You"
HERBERT E. FRANCIS
ELECTRICIAN
79 Audubon St. Tel. 6-6130

M. MYERS & SON
Foot Delight Shoes
Hosiery—Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 Temple Street

A New and Finer
MRS. EMLEY'S FOOD SHOP
INCORPORATED
The Bakery with a Home Touch
1361½ Chapel St. Also 89 Howe St.

Coombs FLOWERS by WIRE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

Eli Moore
Charming Fashions for Infants and the Younger Set up to 16.
942 Chapel Street

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724 Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING BUREAU

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

Fall Footnotes
in Enna Jetticks
Exciting Styles AAAA to EEE **Only $5 to $6**
ARNOLD'S BOOT SHOP
64 Wall St. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

TARLOV'S
Hallowe'en Costumes
Wigs and Party Novelties
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Expert Service—Loft's Candy
44 Wall Street Norwalk

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

REPAIR SERVICE
Any repair or alteration work planned on for Holiday Season should be done very early. The large volume of Repair Work in all companies indicates slight chance of work being done during December.
FRANK LANDER
96 Washington St., South Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

HOSIERY—Roman Stripe, Gordon and Kayser, New Autumn Tones 69c—$1.25
Leatherette Gloves—Dunsuede Kid Trimmed, Brown, Black, Red and Cork Tone —$3c.
J. I. MALLETTE
58 WASHINGTON ST. SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7538 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
Full Line of Ulrex Perfumes
203 Main Street Tel. 3-3245

Fur Coats *and*
Fur Trimmed
Cloth Coats
H. FRANKEL & SONS
STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
It will be wise to buy your wool bed blankets in the early part of this season.
"KENWOOD" BLANKETS
Are Best by Test
We are sole distributors of "Kenwood" Blankets in Waterbury and vicinity.

The Greater Than Ever
October Coat Event at
Liebeskind
33-35 East Main Street

DISTINCTIVE
WOMEN'S APPAREL
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street
In Our Girls' Department!
REVERSIBLE COATS
with a heavy woolen plaid on one side—rain and wind resistant processed material on the other $10.98

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
Oil Burning Room Heaters
Complete line of Heaters. Heating capacity from 1 to 4 rooms. Shop at Sears and save.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296
Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461

Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

The new Fall Woollens are worthy of your early inspection
"Clothes individually tailored have for centuries been the mark of the gentleman."
BENTZ and GALTON
TAILORS
111 West Saratoga St. Chas. F. Galton

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete
Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
CATHERINE E. LESSNER, *Prop.*
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

BALTIMORE
PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
Hearst Tower Baltimore, Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

Save Work . . . Save Money
with these helpful Killip Services
Curtains expertly laundered and refinished . . . blankets washed the "woolen-mills way" and new bindings sewed on . . . pillows sanitized . . . rugs cleaned by safe methods . . . frayed collars and cuffs on men's shirts replaced with new reinforced ones.
These are but a few of the services which have made the name Killip a symbol for time saving and money saving in thousands of homes.
Get the Killip Quality
FOR SERVICE - - Phone 5-3311

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

Visit
L. J. HOVER'S WAYSIDE FURNITURE STORE
887 Central Ave., opposite Danker
Lower overhead means lower prices on quality furniture
Open Evenings Dial 8-3824

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

WHITNEYS
The only store in Albany that gives charge customers the convenience of the famous
CHARGA-PLATE
NO ORDER TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET 3-4258 3-4259

EMPIRE SHOE REBUILDERS
538 BROADWAY
• *A Shop of Many Services* •
Shoes rebuilt or dyed. Zippers and Luggage Repaired. Ladies' and Men's Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Work Called For and Delivered. Tel. 5-3067

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Barnes Flowers
90 Chenango Street
Fall Flowers
C. STUART MACE 2-7289

SUMMER WILL END
we expect, and perhaps suddenly. Don't let a few hot days lull you into false security. Prepare now with warm clothes, warm blankets and other cold weather accessories. We'll probably have winter this year, too.
McLEAN'S
MEYER'S QUALITY MARKET
Choice Meats — Groceries
Fresh Produce
Frosted Foods
17 Main Street 4-4341

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Gorgeous New
FALL FOOTWEAR
for Women
by
I. Miller Foot Saver
Carlisle Dr. Locke
Vitality Health Spot
Exclusive New Designs
"A Shoe for Every Occasion
A Fit for Every Foot"
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2340

Walter's Socony Service
COR. MAIN AND MURRAY STREETS
Gas—Oil
Lubrication—Batteries
Tires
Plus "FRIENDLY SERVICE"
H. P. WALTER, Prop. 4-9840

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
Watches—Diamonds—Silver
Prices to suit all purses
60 Court Street Estab. 1910

"If It's Clean—
It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.00
Luncheons 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. W., cor Bronxville Rd.

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Beverly 7-8661
Rug and Furniture Cleaners **IMPERIAL RUG CO.** Oriental and Domestic Rugs
ROY A. WIGLE 1179 Yonkers Avenue Yonkers, N. Y.

PAINTING
INTERIOR—EXTERIOR
WALLPAPER
All jobs personally supervised
GEORGE G. LAMBERT
Tel. Bronxville 2-0362 8 Studio Arcade

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE TEL. 2-4288

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

MO 8-9696 Fa 4-4844
Chas. Rockwell & Co., Inc.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
— DOG FOOD —
400 N. MacQueston Parkway
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 8397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Let Music Bring You Joy
LEONARD ADAMS, A. A. G. O.
Organist—Third Church of Christ, Scientist
Teacher of
PIANO—ORGAN—VOICE
1400 Elmwood Ave. RIV. 0576

CORTLAND—HOMER

Save on Your Fuel Bills with Storm Sash and Doors
Let us quote you
MAXSON & STARIN
43 E. Court St. Phone Cortland 52 Grove St. Homer
Cortland County's Oldest Lumber Yard

ELMIRA

'blue coal'
Marked for your protection. The blue tint is your guarantee of better, more economical fuel.
CHEMUNG COAL CO.
299 E. Washington Ave. PHONE 6269

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

THE GEO. W. PECK CO.
102 State Street Dial 7139
fall sale of China and glass
Dinner Sets
Glassware
Cut Crystal

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

FARHART GARAGE
Sales Buick *Service*
The best in used cars
Gloversville 4031 Johnstown 616 Amsterdam 342

Consult Us
on Your Hardware Needs
E. S. BATCHELLER CO., Inc.
97 North Main Street
Phone 2105-2106 *Free Delivery*

Barney Galinsky & Sons
Clothiers
Gloversville, New York

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Birds Eye Fish
COLLINS & STILWELL
99 N. Main Phone 2090-2091

ITHACA

You will enjoy Greater Fall Motoring Pleasure with
GULFLEX Lubrication and GULF NO-NOX Gasoline
Get Goodyear Tires and Batteries at
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

Smart Dresses - for Women
Only One of a Kind
Sizes 11 to 46—Popular Prices
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y. Ph. 9583

JAMESTOWN

Now Showing
FALL AND WINTER STYLES MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
PRINTZ'S
208 N. Main St. Jamestown, N. Y.

RHOE B. HENDERSON
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

A GOOD PLACE
to buy GOOD SHOES
EXPERT FITTING, PROVED BY X-RAY
BROSTROM-CONNER SHOE CO.
18 E. Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

MEN! PHOENIX 6x3 55c
English Rib Sox with NYLON reinforced heel and toe wear longer. Solid colors, black, brown, navy or maroon.
LOCKWOOD'S
Cherry and Fourth—Jamestown, N. Y.

LUNDQUIST
HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN (Continued)

The Unloading Corporation
520 W. 2nd St., Jamestown, New York
Famous Reading Anthracite
Disco—Anthracite Briquettes
Phone 7975 for prompt delivery

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-108 Main Street
Jamestown, N. Y.
We will welcome an opportunity to be of service to you in furniture, rugs and appliances.
"Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive"

Vitalized Keystone
Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood Mgr
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

YEAR-AROUND
TOYLAND
BIGELOW'S 6TH FLOOR
October Opportunities
Real values for all your winter needs
NELSON'S of Jamestown
106-110 East Second Street

KENMORE

VASSAR BEAUTY SHOP
Experts Serving Kenmore's Elite
1362 Kenmore Ave.
Just East of Delaware
DE. 1033

M. DUSEL, Hardware
Kenmore's only display of canary birds. Come in and hear them sing.
3147 Delaware Ave. Ri. 9635

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Groceries—Delicatessen
Werner's
Homemade Chicken Pies, Salads and Baked Goods
3145 Delaware Ave. RI 2561

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

LARCHMONT

Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
Bags—Costume Jewelry
NEW LINE
AMERICAN MADE POTTERY
1900 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

Baldwin General Supply
COR. MERRICK RD. and GRAND AVE.
Baldwin 1492
Representing: General Electric, Westinghouse, Norge, Chambers, Youngstown, Perfection, Sapolin, Farnsworth, Lightolier, White Sewing Machine

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

IT'S NEW
IT'S DELICIOUS
IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY (Continued)

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
H. M. VOEHL CO.
2135 MOTT AVENUE
Phone: Far Rockaway 7-2425—7-2726

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR **BERGER** CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS MANAGER
FL. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
FUR CLEANING & REPAIRING, WEAVING
Northern Blvd. at 163rd Street

Sieger's Open Shop Bakery
Special attention given to Holidays, Weddings, Clubs or Teas at Home
Buy Sieger's and You Buy the Best
160-22 Northern Blvd. Fl. 9-4602

Lovely Flowers
We Grow All Our Own
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist
Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Next to Roosevelt Theatre
Phones Ind. 3-4444-4445

Roulstons
SELF SERVICE STORE
at 57-33 Main Street
Lowest Prices on Quality Foods

NORTH SHORE TIRE CORP.
Arthur S. Ritter, Pres.
GENERAL TIRES
Special Attention to Women Drivers
HAWKINSON TREAD YOUR OLD TIRES
135-12 Northern Blvd. Flushing Phone Flu. 9-2266

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No Job Too Large or Too Small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St.
Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 15th St., Republic 9-5360

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8361-2

Swingtone
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bou. 8-4700 72-20 AUSTIN ST.

FREEPORT

PEPPIATT BROTHERS
Upholstery • Slip Covers
Bedding
33 W. MERRICK RD. FREE. 3958

For Fall and Winter at
Pauline's
Large Selection of Coats, Snow Suits and Mackinaws for Children, Moderately Priced
55 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, L. I.

FLASTER'S TOYLAND
"Largest Toy Store on Long Island"
BICYCLES . . . CARRIAGES
JUVENILE FURNITURE
11 W. Merrick Rd FREE. 1888

FREEPORT—Merrick

Thinking of
BIRTHDAYS and PARTIES?
Order our
Delicious Ice Cream Cake
SODA **RAHN'S** CANDY
53 Merrick Ave. Phone Free. 4816

GREAT NECK

WINDSOR MEN'S SHOP
ARROW SHIRTS
WESTMINSTER SOCKS
MALLORY HATS
Open Evenings
103 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 422

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Repairs
Clocks of All
Novelties Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 45

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK (Continued)

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4587
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 0881

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
RADIOS SERVICE
Records and Music Supplies
CAPEHART AGENCY
Great Neck 2015 Open Evenings Manhasset 1415

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
12A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c 65c 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
12A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD
Enna Jetticks
America's Smartest Walking Shoes
$5.00 to $6.00
289 FULTON AVENUE

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700

Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Night and Holidays—INdependence 3-4338

HARPER METHOD SHOP
under the new management of a
HARPER METHOD GRADUATE
MISS ADA BOYSEN
40-33 82nd St. Jackson Theater Building
TELEPHONE HA-4-2391
Shampooing Finger Waving
Care of the Hair and Skin
A Visit From You Will Be Appreciated

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
Made to Order
Remodeling—Exceptional Values
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

FIELDS
for Women's Children's Infants' Wear
STORES AT
• JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
• ASTORIA—Grand at 41th Avenue
• ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

HEAR THE GREAT NEW 1942 SILVERTONE RADIOS

Sears

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
8402 ROOSEVELT AVE.

RUBIN'S
HARDWARE
Paint Up—Clean Up
Buy now and save money.
8101 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

While You're Shopping Stop at

MEYER'S
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEA—DINNER
A full line of exclusive chocolates
82-03 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 9-9079

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties
Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

WE LIKE REPAIR SHOES NEW
Free Delivery
LIDO SHOE REPAIR
Reasonable Prices
High Grade Material Used
HAT CLEANING and SHOE SHINE PARLOR
77-03a 37TH AVENUE Across from School

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7758

LOUIS
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
New Fall Hats $1.95 and up
Others of finer quality, ready to wear or made to order

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
Republic 9-9146 89-76 165 St., Jamaica, N. Y.
Refresh Your Rooms
At a moderate cost, quality reupholstering, mattress renovating, and made to order draperies, slip covers, living room suites.
89-61 165 St. REpublic 9-0630
8 doors north of Jamaica Ave.
MANCHESTER UPHOLSTERING CO.
Est. 1912 House of Honest Value
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Brothers
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

LITTLE NECK

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

WOOL FABRICS
Plaids and Plain
specially low priced
SILK CITY
Lynbrook

FOR BETTER CLEANING
Call Lynbrook 1414
Merrick Road
CLEANERS & DYERS CO.
547 Merrick Road Lynbrook

Long Island

MANHASSET

Ideal Pastry Shop
"from oven to you"
432 PLANDOME ROAD, Next to Theatre
Phone Manhasset 2170 Manhasset, L. I.

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Curtains, Drapes, Spreads
BETTER THAN EVER
LEVINE'S
VALUES SINCE 1920
217-11 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-6772
Confidential Charge Accounts

Osborn **Fishman's**
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3333

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"RADIOS"
Emerson Philco RCA
Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers, Ironers, Vacuum Cleaners
UNEEDA
GIFT AND HOUSEFURNISHING STORE, INC.
113-19 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.
Virginia 9-7410

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
TOYS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARDS
114-10 Jamaica Ave., Cleve. 3-9067

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
PAINT—WALLPAPER—HARDWARE
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

RUGS—CARPETS—STAIR CUSHIONS
Cleaning and Repairing at Reasonable Prices
L. Seraydarian
112-04 Jamaica Ave. Cl. 3-8756

Full Selection of
Christmas Cards
For inspection at home call Virginia 9-3485
Mrs. Dorothy F. Rodger
8680 102 Street
VIR. 9-0203

Chas. P. Richardson
Draperies, Slip Covers and Upholstering
8718 118th St., near Jamaica Ave.

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor
or answer a
Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

GELLER'S CURTAIN SHOP
9117 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.
VIrginia 7-2030
Curtains, Draperies, Slip Covers

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

PLESSER & SONS
Haberdashers and Hatters
to
Well-Dressed Men
Hats—Sportswear—Shoes
9105 Jamaica Avenue at 91st Street
9529 Jamaica Avenue at 96th Street

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear

Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave., RVC 2540

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON CUrtis 8314
WOOD MOTOR SALES
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Rd.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

NASH 1942 MODELS
On Display
St. Albans Motor Sales Inc.
Newburg St., near Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Laurelton 8-4848-9

Time for Fall Flowers and Decorations
EDWARD KATT, Florist
at R. R. Station St. Albans
Phone Laurelton 8-2068

ST. ALBANS Springfield Gardens

Phone LAurelton 8-0965
TIRES, TUBES, BATTERIES
ELM SERVICE STATION
Sunoco Gas and Oils
Springfield Blvd. and Higbie Ave.
Cars Greased and Sprayed
Batteries Charged

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 8-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Lyons
(Formerly Linetsky)
UPHOLSTERING SHOP
MANUFACTURER OF FINE
Upholstered Furniture
Draperies Slip Covers Mattresses
101 E. THIRD ST. MO. 8-7288
(Cor. Union Ave.)

THE LANGDON *SHOP*
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

YORK SHOE STORES
RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.50
21 Fourth Avenue Mount Vernon 7296

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Dress Suits to Hire
FIFTH AVENUE VALET
Established 1910
Dry Cleaning, Pressing Tailoring
66 So. Fifth Ave. MO 8-9467
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Fresh Flowers, Plants, Novelties
in the
FLOWER SHOP
Shoonmaker's
Department Store, Founded in 1863

A Dependable Men's Wear Shop
Adler-Rochester Clothing
Stetson Hats Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Hose
T. A. Farrington
99 Water Street Newburgh

HIGHLAND ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

FYDOL VEEDOL GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS *and* POULTRY
218 Broadway TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

GIFTS
Greeting Cards *Books*
ABEL'S
40 Water Street Tel. 3301

NEW ROCHELLE

LIEBMAN'S

Quality Apparel for Children from Kindergarten to High School
Corner Main and Church Streets
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Komar Electric Company
IT'S NEW!
The Hamilton Beach Cylinder Type Vacuum Cleaner
An All Purpose Cleaner
Substantial trade-in price on your old Vacuum
Jobbing Repairing
313 North Ave. NEw Rochelle 2-2799

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

Gallery Silk Store
Fine Fabrics
7 Division Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
56 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
ANNOUNCE
OPENING OF THEIR BEAUTIFULLY MODERN STORE
Latest fall fashions for
MEN AND BOYS
527 Main Street

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-10376

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVING?
Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.

NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEw Rochelle 2-1300

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7800
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-3187
388 North Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEL. BU. 4-8884
ELEANORE
HAIRDRESSER

Try our genuine Steam Permanent for more natural looking wave
989 FLATBUSH AVE., Near Albemarle Road
One Flight Up *By Appointment*

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2428
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268
Acme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples Referenced Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

TEL. NEVINS 8-3878
Elite Art Upholstering Co.
DRAPERIES, SLIP COVERS
CUSTOM BUILT FURNITURE
REPAIRING INTERIOR
REFINISHING DECORATING
M. F. VELLOZA
353 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEL. NEVENS 8-3777
The Green Lantern Gift Shop
668 Nostrand Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.
GREETING CARDS
Select Your Christmas Cards Early!
A large variety of handkerchiefs to suit all tastes.
Gifts for all occasions

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVONSHIRE
Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
2868 Broadway Phone
Bet. 111th and 112th Sts. Un. 4-7377

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8395

Staten Island

TOMPKINSVILLE

Learn to Drive
Expert Instructors
S. J. DALLAS, Prop.
212 Bay Street Gib. 7-8484
Lessons Daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Nepperhan 4200, New Rochelle 3232, Oakwood 8600, Searsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and R. P. S. PAINT. General Electric Appliances. Irons. Clocks. Philco Radios. Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

Charles Peyser
Westchester's Oldest Furrier
FINE FURS
Custom-Made Ready to Wear
Restyled Repaired
55 FOURTH AVE., MT. VERNON, Mo 8-9092

PELHAM 8-1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
We have everything you need for the Garden, Painting, Housecleaning and Mothproofing
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Pelham 8-0878
M. K. MANOOKIAN
Rugs
CLEANED, REPAIRED and SHAMPOOED
198 SPARKS AVENUE

Pelham Antique Shop
FURNITURE
SILVER
CHINA
GLASS
BRIC-A-BRAC
Ralph J. Fierro
REPAIRING
REFINISHING
APPRAISALS
203 Wolf's Lane
Tel. Pelham 8-2940

POUGHKEEPSIE

HARRYS
Fashions for Young Folks
252-254 MAIN STREET
Coats and Coat Sets
For Your Son and Daughter
Size 1 to 16

LUCKEY'S HARVEST SALE
Still Going Strong . . . Ends Saturday Night at 6 P. M.
There is still time to share in the savings in this great annual event. Hundreds and hundreds of items at low prices.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

FALL APPAREL
. . FOR MEN OF GOOD TASTE . .
M. SHWARTZ and CO.
The Home of Good Clothes

Painting Paperhanging
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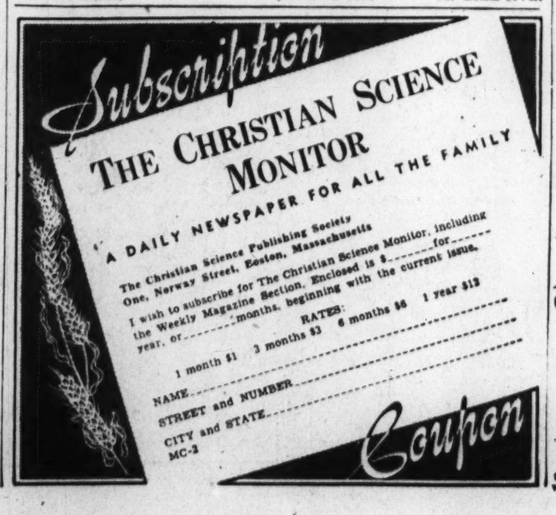
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· Daily Features Page ·

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Uruguay has just issued a special series of six stamps honoring the country's foremost artist, Juan Manuel Blanes. The stamps, which bear the artist's portrait, were issued in connection with the public exhibition of his canvases at the Teatro Solis, in Montevideo. It is interesting to note that the stamps were printed in London but due to war conditions shipments were delayed. To remedy this holdup a quantity of the stamps were airmailed to the South American country in time for the opening of the exhibition. In addition to bearing the portrait of the artist the stamps have the legend

Uruguay's new stamp honoring Juan Manuel Blanes.

"To glory of Juan Manuel Blanes" printed at the base of the portrait in Spanish. The denominations of the stamps printed include the 5m., 1c., 2c., 5c., 12c., and 50c.

Several countries have issued stamps in honor of their artists, including the great Peter Paul Rubens of Belgium; Waldmuller, von Schwind, Rudolf Alt, Hans Makart, Gustav Klimt and Egger-Lienz of Austria and many others. A collection of these stamps forms a most instructive and interesting addition to the library of those who save material about their favorite artists and old time masters.

Stamps from Other Countries

Belgium—Ten new stamps portraying the royalty of Belgium have recently been issued. The 10c. plus 5c., olive gray, portrays Maria Theresa (1717-1780), Empress of Hungary and Bohemia; 35c., plus 5c., light green, Charles Alexander (1712-1780), Prince of Lorraine; 50c., plus 10c., brown, Duchess Margaret of Parma (1522-1586), Regent of the Netherlands; 60c., plus 10c., purple, King Charles V (1500-1558); 1fr. plus 15c., rose, Johanna, Queen of Castile (1479-1555); 1.50fr. plus 1fr., deep red, Philip the Good (1396-1467); 1.75fr. plus 1.75fr., blue, Margaret of Austria (1480-1530); 2.25fr. plus 2.25fr., brown, Charles the Bold, last Duke of Burgundy (1433-1477); 3.25fr. plus 3.25fr., olive-brown, Archduke Albert, ancestor of King Albert I of Belgium (1559-1621); 5fr. plus 5fr., green, Archduchess Isabella (1566-1633).

Colombia—Three new stamps are soon to appear of 15c., 20c., 40c. denominations, portraying the heroes General Santander, General Garcia, and Rovira y Galón.

Ethiopia—New stamps for this African State, recovered from Italian control, are being printed in Switzerland. Stamps for regular postage will include the ¼th, ½th, and 1th values. A special Red Cross issue will be printed to raise funds for rehabilitation.

Germany—Eighteen values of one common design have made their appearance. The design shows the portrait of Adolf Hitler facing the right and the values and colors include the 1pf., gray, 3pf., brown; 4pf., blue; 5pf., green; 6pf., violet; 8pf., red; 10pf., brown; 12pf., dark red; 15pf., brown; 16pf., blue-green; 20pf., blue; 24pf., yellow-brown; 25pf., blue; 30pf., olive; 40pf., violet; 50pf., deep green; 60pf., dark brown; 90pf., black.

Montenegro—This country will again have a series of stamps for her own use. Cut out of conquered Yugoslavia this country will have a series of Italian stamps overprinted with "Cana Gora" in Cyrillian characters.

Netherlands Indies—New arrivals from this colony are the 4c., olive-gray, showing a native warrior in war regalia and the 7½c., violet, picturing a native soldier carrying a spear and shield.

Honduras—5c. and 8c. official airmail stamps 1939-1942 apparently issued in advance of date have been overprinted "Habilitada para el Servicio Publico" to make them valid for regular use.

United States

Postmaster General Frank G. Walker has designated the week of October 5th to October 11th as National Letter Writing Week. With more than a million and a half young men now serving in the armed forces of the United States, the Postmaster General points out that the observance of National Letter Writing Week can do much to promote a greater use of the mails in cementing the bonds of friendship and love between those in the military camps and friends and relatives back home, and in maintaining the high morale of the United States Army and Navy.

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SVENNINGSEN
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A Verse for Today . . .

Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me.—Ps. 51:10.

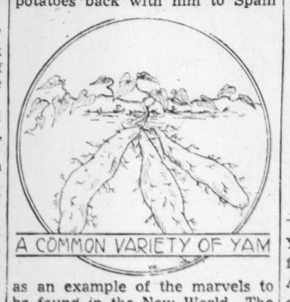
Did You Ever Wonder

If the Yam Is a Variety of Sweet Potato?

The sweet potato plant belongs to the morning glory family and its flowers, usually purple, resemble small morning glory blossoms. The edible part of the plant is the root, the resemblance of which to the white potato gave the plant its name. The white potato, however, differs from the sweet in that it is a tuber or enlarged portion of an underground stem—not a root.

The true yam is also an edible root like the sweet potato, but it is not a sweet potato, although it resembles it in shape. The yam plant is vinelike, either climbing or trailing, with small green flowers in clusters, and is related to the lily and amaryllis.

The sweet potato probably originated in tropical America. It is said that Columbus brought sweet potatoes back with him to Spain



as an example of the marvels to be found in the New World. The plant is now grown in many parts of the earth, doing best in warm, moist climates.

One particularly sweet, moist variety of sweet potato frequently, but incorrectly, is called a yam. The true yam is much longer and larger than the sweet potato. Yams commonly weigh from 25 to 40 pounds, while some varieties grow as long as a man is tall and individual specimens may attain a weight of as much as 100 pounds.

Being so much larger than the sweet potato, the yam, as might be expected, is coarser in texture and not so fine in flavor. It may be eaten, however, roasted or boiled. Yams for food find particular favor in tropical regions of Africa, Australia, China, South America, etc. Yams are used also as food for livestock.

The yam has been grown since prehistoric times. Its probable country of origin was China, where some of the most curious and interesting of the 150 or more varieties of yams are still grown. The so-called "Chinese yam," or cinnamon vine, has flowers which differ from the ordinary green yam flowers in that they are white and are cinnamon-scented. The Chinese also grow another variety of yam, known as the "dye yam," from which they obtain tan and brown stain which they use in coloring fishing nets and coarse cloth.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"Are you sure the store didn't have the flat kind of linoleum, paw?"

The Amusing Things We Say

To Knock Into a Cocked Hat

One noted authority claims that a change in men's hats is responsible for this expression. The predecessor of the cocked hat was the Cavalier hat with its flat, flop brim and white-feather-trimmed crown. The cocked hat, this authority claims, is merely the Cavalier's hat whose brim had been knocked up and in by three spaced blows around the circumference of the crown. It was from this hat that the expression "Knocked into a cocked hat," signifying to be knocked out or flattened, came into its present-day usage.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is in Petrograd Government, Russia, flowing from Lake Ladoga to the Gulf of Finland; canalized with the Volga system.
2. A U. S. Army Flying Field at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
3. It is the biggest of Argentina's new merchant fleet.
4. A province of Rumania; principal town, Jassy.
5. A stone castle in the Magnolia section of West Gloucester, Mass.; it contains rare furniture, a picture gallery, wood carvings, and sculpture.
6. A mark painted on the outside of a British vessel's hull to show how deeply it may be loaded; named for Samuel Plimsoll, a British statesman known as the "Sailor's Friend," who inaugurated load-line reforms.
7. Pennsylvania.
8. California; 14,190 feet.
9. Sitka.
10. A bird frequenting mangroves of Florida and the West Indies.

Correct Identities

Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Winston Spencer Churchill, Britain's war leader.

Daily Quotation

But evil is wrought by want of thought
As well as want of heart.
—Thomas Hood

In Lighter Vein

Baby Sister

Interesting is the Collier's story from Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, which tells of the bashful youngster who stopped a dozen or more soldiers in Los Angeles and handed them a slip of paper bearing a San Bernardino girl's address. "It's my sister," the youngster gulped. "She wants some soldier to write to her." Nine of the soldiers have already received identical answers. Each starts: "My name is Bonnie Mae. I am six years old. I—"

Daily Anecdote

Uncle Joe Cannon

Some years ago a new member of the House of Representatives from Illinois, whose baggy pants and unkempt hair gave him more of the appearance of an old-time farmer than a politician, arose to make his maiden speech; whereupon a suave, genteel member from New Jersey called out, "The gentleman from Illinois must have oats in his pocket."

The House rocked with laughter, but the new member did not seem to mind. "I not only have oats in my pocket," he replied good naturedly, "but hayseed in my hair. And we in the West expect that the seed, being good, will yield a good crop."

It did, for this was the future Speaker of the House, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, destined to be numbered for many years among the most powerful and useful statesmen of our nation.

No Encouragement

He: "I wish I had enough money to get married."

She (coyly): "What would you do?"

He: "I'd buy an automobile."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Reserve

An illustration of the famous Coolidge reserve is the case of a reporter who attempted an interview with the monosyllabic President: "Do you wish to say anything about prohibition?" was the first question.

"No."

"About the farm bloc?"

"No."

"About the World Court?"

"No."

The reporter turned to go. "By the way," added Coolidge, unexpectedly calling him back, "don't quote me."

Where Would You Find—

1. The Neva River?
2. Dodd Field?
3. The country whose largest ship is the Rio de la Plata?
4. Moldavia?
5. The Hammond Museum?
6. Plimsoll's mark?
7. The state which contains the largest number of hosiery mills?
8. Mount Russell?
9. The old Russian capital of Alaska?
10. The mangrove cuckoo?

(Answers appear on this page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Youngsters Are Thoughtful

(Pomona (Calif.) Progress-Bulletin)

A Mexican woman, evidently bewildered as to her whereabouts, approached a group of young boys from eleven to fourteen years old. They couldn't understand a word she said, but they took her in tow and hunted around until they found a young Mexican who could translate for them.

And sure enough, lost she was without the slightest idea of how to get to the home of relatives in the southwest section of town. So the lads held a consultation which resulted in their taking up a collection . . . a few cents here, a nickel there . . . called a special taxi and sent her home rejoicing.

Can You Identify Them?

Wide World Photos

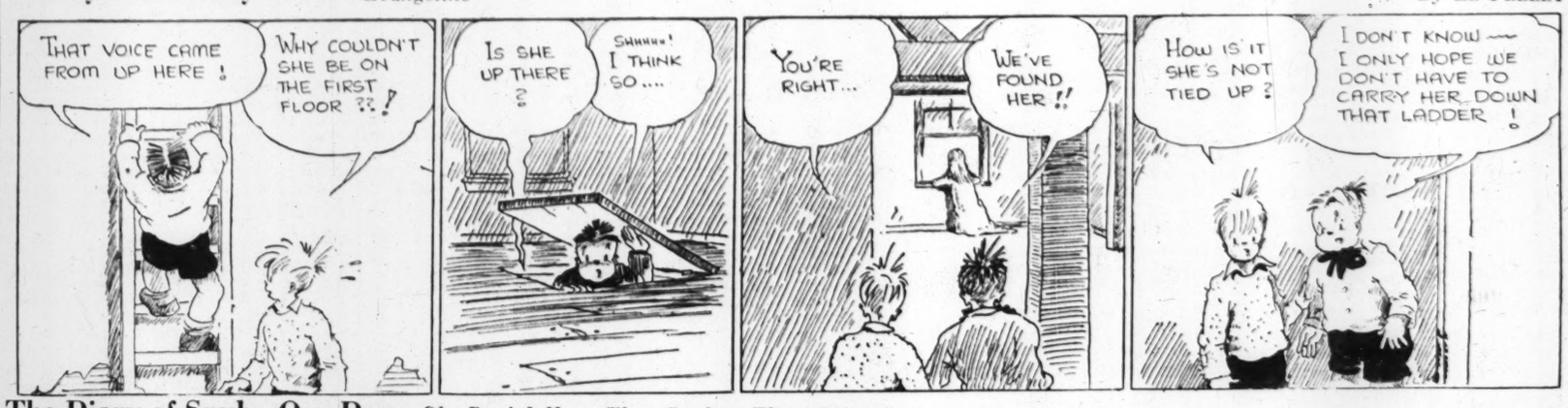
Served 26 years as a Congressman. Has no regular recreations or hobbies, is retiring and dislikes formal social functions.

You should recognize this figure. Hitler does not like him. Usually wears a bowler and was recently a principal to an historic sea conference.

(The correct identities are listed elsewhere on this page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Evangeline*

By Le Pelley


THAT VOICE CAME FROM UP HERE!
WHY COULDN'T SHE BE ON THE FIRST FLOOR??!
IS SHE UP THERE?
SHHHHH! I THINK SO....
YOU'RE RIGHT...
WE'VE FOUND HER!!
HOW IS IT SHE'S NOT TIED UP?
I DON'T KNOW — I ONLY HOPE WE DON'T HAVE TO CARRY HER DOWN THAT LADDER!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Boy! I Hope They Replace Their Divots!*

By Rodgers

I decided to get rid of my extra bones today, and boy, I figured out a grand way to do it-
I called in the Gloom Chasers, told them there was at least one bone buried in the back lot for each of them-
And then I said, "Go to it and see if you can sniff them out!"
WOW! Did the dirt fly!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Caught Napping*

By The Hagers

AFTER LUNCH WE WENT ONCE MORE TO STRAIGHTEN UP JOE'S ATTIC FLOOR.
SAID HE, "THAT SOUP AND CHEESE SOUFFLE HAVE SLOWED ME DOWN. LET'S NAP. WHAT SAY?"
"A CAT NAP, JOE, AND THEN WE'LL SWEEP." WE MUST HAVE DROPPED RIGHT OFF TO SLEEP.
"IT'S DINNER TIME!" AUNT MAYME EXCLAIMED. "WHY, JOSEPH TEAL! AREN'T YOU ASHAMED!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Action Begins at Home

America is not neutral in its response to news of Nazi successes in Russia. The comment of individuals discloses a personal concern, some instinctive feeling that America's own defenses against war are weakened. "Looks bad." "If the Russians can only hold them a month winter will help." "Why don't the British attack?" "When are we going to send some tanks and planes?"

Amid such far-from-detached comments come the moves to revise the Neutrality Act and include Russia in the new Lend-Lease appropriation. Prompt and united action on both is the logical thing for America in the present situation. Isolationists who have held back at nearly every step of America's developing resistance to Hitlerism, who said that there wasn't going to be any war, that it was a "phoney," that America should not repeal the arms embargo or train a selective service army—many even of those who have previously misjudged the situation so dangerously are now ready to vote for arming merchant ships.

Some of them will do this on the ground that the United States cannot now retreat from Iceland and that ships going there must be protected. Others are franker. They recognize that while America isn't in the war, it is off the "springboard" of decision and cannot get back on. They see that it is committed to supplying the front lines of resistance to Hitlerism. And they believe that the best hope for America staying out is to make sure those supplies win the war.

The logic of this position should make some impression on many sincere isolationists, men and women who will support their Government patriotically once they see that a decision has been made. They do not wish to hamper effective action by the United States in a situation where such hampering comes close to giving aid to the enemy.

There are plenty of questions of method to be settled, such as aid to Russia and whether American ships shall be sent into combat zones. But the main direction of American policy was set when the Lend-Lease Act was passed and Iceland occupied—if indeed it was not determined by the very nature of America and the impossibility of ignoring the Nazi world revolution in a world grown as small as today's. Then the logic of aid to Russia and the necessity of giving Britain enough tools to finish the job should be plain even to those who believe America should avoid full-scale war.

The earnest and widespread hope that the Nazis will be stopped in the drive on Moscow; the sympathy Americans feel for the oppressed peoples now risking revolt all over the Continent; the question about Britain's attacking—all these reinforce the logic of a more active American part in the resistance to Hitlerism. Arming merchant ships and aiding Russia are the next legislative steps.

American hopes for stronger moves against Hitlerism, American sympathy for Hitlerism's victims should not be centered on what the Russians or British can do. Action begins at home.

Business Women's Program

"Strengthen Democracy for Defense." With this slogan the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs rallies its 76,000 members to the aid of America. Its celebration of National Business Women's Week, October 5 to 11, marks the launching of a five point program geared to the immediate need.

For the coming club year the Federation membership throughout the United States will devote itself to the following measures:

1. It will strive to clarify its thinking on domestic and world problems so that it can help mobilize public opinion to constructive ends.
2. It will help the individual member to use her talents and training to make her maximum contribution to the Nation's defense.
3. It will reinforce the work of local defense councils by promoting unity of effort in the community.
4. It will work for laws which insure liberty, equality, and justice for all, irrespective of race, religion, sex, and marital status.
5. It will work to preserve civil rights in communities and in the Nation so that its members shall not lose the democracy they have set out to defend.

To turn this program into a practical defense effort will take enthusiasm and imagination. It will take courage, knowledge, and swift but steady action. Business and professional women possess these qualities. Their federation gives them an opportunity to work collectively and effectively for the Nation.

A Cake From the Inquisitors

News correspondents who cover the State Department in Washington are accustomed to hovering about a noon press conference to pick up crumbs of information. One day last week they put themselves on the giving rather than receiving end by presenting a birthday cake to Secretary Hull.

The incident has a warmth about it that is revealing. It helps to dispel two over-prevalent impressions. It shows that sincere public service in a democracy does not always go unappreciated. And it indicates that newsmen are not always the hard-bitten cynics they are sometimes pictured.

"Good Times"

Price Administrator Leon Henderson recently defined "good times" in precise and correct terms relating to business activity, but "good times" go beyond the economist's concept. Production, distribution, consumption of goods are not the whole of existence.

"Good times" are children skipping happily to school or dancing to the hurdy-gurdy's tunes. "Good times" are the days when you set off to work with a whistle on your lips or a song in your heart. They are expressed in the laughter heard above the subway rush, the good-natured jostling of a football crowd, by the friendly lamp that, unafraid, waits in your front window to light your late return.

"Good times" are a united and purposeful people joined in a deep and welling affection for the things of daily democratic living—and a devout determination to preserve them. "Good times" are the jokes about the Government heard on the very steps of the Federal Building. "Good times" are periods of repose, full of inner peace—the peace of those who have made their decision, and made it on the side of right.

Gauge of Nazi Success

However powerful the immediate thrusts of the Nazi war machine toward Moscow, however swift its territorial advances, these are not the ultimate tests of German success against the Russians. This is no time for wishful thinking on the part of free peoples. It is a time of increasing crisis, as is reflected in official Russian statements. But news of spectacular Nazi military success tends too easily to obscure the Nazis' real military problem.

This is not to be solved merely by taking territory or cities. Such capture may reduce the military supplies available to the Russian armies, and may impair their mobility. The Germans are even now advantaged by the possession of thousands of miles of Russian railways which they have converted to their own uses, permitting swift transit of German troops and matériel to critical points. But solution of the Nazis' military problem can be achieved only by destruction of Russia's fighting forces. Berlin spokesmen are quite realistic about this. The names of Russian cities added to the Nazi loot bag may make good reading in German newspapers. But even Moscow is not the objective of Nazi military operations. As a Berlin spokesman put it:

> No city is the objective of our operations. If Moscow should fall within the range of them, that would make no difference to us. We aim to catch, surround, and destroy the enemy wherever they may be.

Of course Nazi capture of Moscow would be a blow to Russian morale. It would place the Nazis at the center of a vast web of railroads, running out into Russian territory almost like the spokes of a wheel. But the Russians are not mentally unprepared even for this extreme loss. Early in the Russo-German war the Soviet leaders made arrangements toward the carrying on of their government from other points.

As the Nazis approach Moscow they are moving into an area which reportedly has been developed into a vast fortress. They may be slowed down once more. But whether they reach Moscow before winter sets in is not a true gauge of their success or failure. Winter is not the same problem to a modern army as it was to Napoleon's. A more accurate measure will be the number of Russian divisions entrapped and destroyed. It is notable that German communiqués stress each such development, frequently exaggerating it or anticipating it.

New England suffered a drought while the Great Lakes territory was being inundated. What is that Washington Office for Production and Distribution for?

The Bookshelf

Ten Cents an Acre

The extent to which the Indian policy of the United States has been humane and wise or faithless and foolish is a moot question, one which no doubt will furnish material for debate so long as history shall continue to be written. It has been an endlessly complicated system, involving several changes, even complete reversals, of policy, and it affords fair ground for conflicting generalizations, most of which can be at least partly disproved. George Dewey Harmon in SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. $5) surveys in great detail the several developments from 1789 to 1850, by which date most of the Indian land titles in the East had been extinguished.

During its infant years the Republic, with as yet no overcrowding of population, and under threat of foreign intervention, treated with the tribes as sovereign Powers, whose favor it tried to woo from its rivals, England, France, and Spain. Encroachments on tribal lands were carried on at the risk of the actual settlers; cessions were accomplished by persuasive means so far as the central government could control matters. Even so, several sanguine and costly wars resulted.

* * *

Trade was looked upon as more valuable than lands, and government trading houses were established, notably among the Creeks and the Cherokees in the South. These "factories" were favored by the Indians, and when competently handled showed a substantial profit. When, however, the War of 1812 terminated in America's favor, private individuals and the great fur companies exerted powerful pressure, which brought the Federal Trading House policy to a speedy end.

By 1825 the Government entered upon a campaign of acquiring titles to Indian lands by treaty, making use of a combination of coercion and persuasion (which included bribery and other forms of chicanery); these treaties resulted in the removal beyond the Mississippi of the great majority of the Eastern Indians and in the cession of more than 400 million acres of land at an average price of less than ten cents an acre!

But even at that, higher officials regularly made every effort to carry out the terms of the treaties, and in general to administer justly the affairs of their wards. Subordinates were sometimes venal or incompetent, and land-hungry citizens of states involved resorted to every means, fair or foul, to get possession of the coveted lands. By 1850 removal had been generally accomplished and title to the vast empire east of the Mississippi had passed from its original owners.

* * *

But with all the Government's faults, it may be pointed out that no other government has ever spent so much in betterment of a race considered conquered and inferior; that no other government on the American continent has ever recognized the Indian title to land; that our Government has, in the case of practically every tribe, made provision for education, for the advancement of agriculture and the manual arts, and for orphans, aged, and incompetent.

Dr. Harmon's book is too meticulous, too detailed, and too formidable with documentation to appeal to the average reader, but scholars will find it an authoritative and exhaustive source book for the period covered.

K. C. K.

Our Readers Say—

America's Post-War Role

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ex-President Hoover has declared that the United States needs national unity. How to attain it? He finds that the isolationists are wrong; so are the interventionists. So what to do? Be neutral? No. Be belligerent? No. What then? Why, help to beat Hitler by sending supplies to Britain and those fighting with her, but by no means get into the shooting. By so doing we might become exhausted and not be able to play the grand and glorious role Mr. Hoover maps out for us after Hitler is defeated. What is that role? Nothing else than barging in and taking charge of things and saving civilization.

Is anyone really so naive as to suppose that those who have beaten Hitler by their blood and sweat are going to let us take charge of things for them? Not on your life they aren't.

Mr. Hoover's seems a policy of faintheartedness. True is the old saying "Faint heart ne'er won fair lady." The United States is potentially one of the most powerful nations of the world, an enormously potential force for the good of the human race. This potentiality we can convert ipto actuality by adopting a policy of courageous facing of the realities, one of which is that great power entails great obligations.

New York — PETER B. OLNEY

Mill Hill School

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the article on Mill Hill School published in July, I omitted to acknowledge my indebtedness to the books of Maj. N. G. Brett-James, M. A., B. Litt, F. S. A., the outstanding authority on the history of the School and on the surrounding district. His "History of Mill Hill School" (1907 and 1923), "Mill Hill School" (Blackie, 1938) and "Peter Collinson" were so much in the background of my thought that I wholly forgot that others would not realize this.

This letter gives me an opportunity to bring out facts not made clear in the article. Dr. Richard Weymouth, after his retirement from headmastership of the school, compiled "The Resultant Greek Testament," regarded by scholars as outstanding in its sphere, and from this text translated his famous "New Testament in Modern Speech," which was published at the expense of the Old Millhillians Club. With regard to my statement that Dr. (later Sir James) Murray published the first volume of the Oxford English Dictionary while still a master at the school under Dr. Weymouth, Major James has pointed out to me that while the material was collected and the original proof of the preface signed at Mill Hill, Dr. Murray had moved to Oxford before volume one was published, and the preface appeared dated from his new home, Sunnyside, Oxford.

Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. — G. F. TIMPSON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Do They Expect Me to Thrive on That?"

Mr. Wilkins for England

It was awful, going up the stairs like this, and knowing that Mr. Wilkins wasn't there. Eric, his feet quiet on the carpet, felt the gloom of the shadows in the upper hall, and stopped. Maybe if he sat down on the top step, Mother would think he had gone to bed. He didn't want to go to bed—ever. Not without Mr. Wilkins.

Pressing his face against the carved spindles, Eric stared down into the dimly lighted hall. A murmur of conversation drifted up from the living room; light laughter—Mother's. In the big mirror he could see Daddy bending over her chair for an instant—going to the piano—beginning to play. Eric shut his eyes. The music made him feel more lonely than ever. He fought back the tears. Why did it have to be eight o'clock! Eight o'clock. Bedtime.

A half sob escaped him, making a queer little squeak. He got up hastily and ran into the bathroom. It would be dreadful to be caught crying—a big fellow five years old.

Eric scrambled under the shower. The spray was sharp, and stung his upturned face, making him squint his eyes.

Deliberately he dried himself with the big towel—scrubbed himself dry. He stood before the long glass, rubbing until he turned pink. The blue and white stripes of his pajamas made him look very clean.

He brushed his teeth for five minutes by the clock—up-and-down-around, up-and-down-around. The toothpaste was good; he liked the peppermint taste of it. If he were hungry, he might try eating some. But he hadn't wanted anything to eat since afternoon when Mr. Wilkins . . .

Opening the door, Eric listened. Daddy was playing a lively tune. Eric beat time with his toothbrush handle against the door. . . .

And then he remembered. It was past eight now. He had to go to bed. Slowly he felt his way down the dark hall.

The little bedroom was very still. Long bars of light fell from the street lamp through the blind. There was the bed, its sheet turned back. Deep in the shadow stood the chest of drawers with the three ivory elephants on top (Baby Elephant, with his Mamma and Papa). There was the red chair and blackboard. But there was no Mr. Wilkins.

Now was the time. Now he must climb in and draw up the covers. The bed was big—very big—with just one . . .

No, he would not cry!

Eric stretched out his arms. Emptiness swept over him like a wave. Mr. Wilkins was gone. Nothing would ever bring him back.

* * *

The neat sign in the shop window had read:

New And Used Toys Gratefully Accepted
Bundles For Britain

Used toys. Well, he could give something of his to the English children, he guessed. They were not having a very happy time. He was glad he lived in America with Mother and Daddy.

When he had told about the sign while he ate lunch, Daddy had looked at him thoughtfully.

"You have the right idea, son. We're all going to have to give our best to help them out . . . "

Give our best . . .

Eric had stood a long time considering his possessions. His football was still like new, and there was a sound pair of roller skates.

Our best . . .

But Mr. Wilkins was—well, not new. He had slept with him since the day on which he was three and Mr. Wilkins was given to him, with jokes about their being just the same size.

Not newest—but he was the dearest. The best.

Resolutely, Eric had taken up Mr. Wilkins and carried him down to the shop. He walked in, desperately hugging his beloved bedfellow.

There were toys everywhere—toys laid in long rows on tables, and even toys piled on the floor.

A tall girl wearing a smock had come around the counter to smile down at Eric.

"Oh, have you brought something?" she asked. Silently he had held out Mr. Wilkins.

"A teddy bear!" beamed the girl. "And such a nice big one. He's a bit worn, but we can fix him, I guess."

She had dropped Mr. Wilkins onto a pile of dilapidated dolls.

"Thanks awfully, little boy . . ."

Eric didn't hear her. A panic was rising inside him. There lay Mr. Wilkins so limply, so lost looking with those horrible old dolls around him. Dear Mr. Wilkins. Even *his* shoe-button eyes seemed to be filling . . .

Eric had swallowed hard and rushed out of the shop.

* * *

Now, in the darkness, to be alone and to know that Mr. Wilkins was lying helpless in that awful shop, waiting to be "fixed" and packed off across the ocean . . . maybe to be bombed . . .

Eric sat up in bed. It was suddenly too much to bear. Mother!

He plunged down the stairs, sobbing.

"Mother!" wailed Eric, "I want Mr. Wilkins!"

"There, darling," said Mother gently. "Of course you do!"

She held him tenderly, her eyes shining. Daddy got up to get himself a drink. He laid his hand on his son's shoulder.

"It's all right, old chap," he said. "Y . . . gave your best."

His eyes were shining, too.

VIRGINIA EDMONSON

Mirror of World Opinion

The Important Fight

It has been the contention of this paper for many months that Mr. Roosevelt has better support among the people than he imagines and that the obstructionist America Firsters and their kind are weaker than many believe. If Mr. Roosevelt wants to stop mincing words and soft-pedaling policies—if, for example, he wants to ask for the outright repeal of the Neutrality Act—it is our conviction he would find the people behind him.

Mr. Roosevelt during the heyday of the New Deal was not afraid of vociferous minorities if he thought he had the backing of the majority of the people. Remember his "We've-just-begun-to-fight" speech in the closing days of the 1936 Presidential campaign. Then, indeed, he was a fighter. And there are unprecedentedly important fights before him today—more important than re-fighting, for instance, the court battle in the pages of Collier's.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

The Wide Horizon

On Sending Diplomats Home

By Irwin M. Tobin

When the Argentine Chamber of Deputies recently censured Baron von Thermann, the German Ambassador at Buenos Aires, "for overstepping the functions of his office and abusing his privileges," Acting President Ramón S. Castillo was confronted with one of the most delicate of diplomatic decisions. The exposé of the Baron's intrigues with Nazi organizations in Argentina and his abuse of the diplomatic pouch clearly warrant a declaration that he is *persona non grata*, but the Castillo government, still clinging to the outmoded notion that neutrality is the safest policy, is averse to taking a forthright anti-Nazi position.

Once before, when a similar problem confronted an Argentine President towards the end of the last war, the German envoy, Count von Luxburg, was expelled; but then, as now, the official devotion to neutrality was strong, and President Irigoyen disregarded the further Congressional demand for a complete break in diplomatic relations with Berlin. If the present Ambassador is dismissed, it will probably be asserted, as it was twenty-three years ago, that objections to him are "strictly personal" and have nothing whatever to do with Argentine-German relations, despite the evidence of Nazi propagandizing, or even more serious activities.

The established rule of international law on this question of expulsion is that any government has the right to ask for the recall of a diplomat if his continued presence is undesirable; but since the government he represents has an equal right to decline to withdraw him if its own policies are involved, the probable result is that the offensive envoy will be handed his passports, which in diplomatic sign language is a clear invitation to leave the country.

* * *

One of the most famous cases of a demand for recall, taught in most high school courses in American history, is that of the youthful and ardent envoy of France, Citizen Genêt, who tested American neutrality in 1793 by fitting out and commissioning privateers in this country for the service of France against British commerce. When reprimanded by the government of President Washington, Genêt refused to suspend his illegal activities, and even expressed contempt for the opinion of the President. France, however, complied at once with a request for his recall, asking in return for the withdrawal of Gouverneur Morris, our Minister at Paris, who had been engaged in intrigues in favor of Louis XVI. Genêt, incidentally, remained in the United States, became a citizen, married a daughter of the Governor of New York, and in later years, according to William Cullen Bryant, dreamt and planned of navigating the air in balloons.

Another case notable in the annals of diplomatic history is that of Lord Sackville-West, British Minister at Washington in the first administration of President Cleveland. The indiscreet Minister, accused by the President of a "breach of diplomatic privilege and invasion of purely domestic affairs," was actually the unhappy victim of an electioneering trick in the 1888 campaign. The decoy that led to his undoing was a letter supposedly sent by a naturalized Anglo-American, asking him to recommend the Presidential candidate most likely to favor British interests. Sackville-West's choice, as he indicated clearly in his reply, was the Democratic Party of President Cleveland.

A few weeks before the election, the letter was published by the Republicans, and used against Cleveland to prove that he was pro-British. The President, fearing the loss of the influential and strongly anti-British Irish vote, immediately asked London to recall its Minister. When the British Foreign Minister, Lord Salisbury, demurred, Sackville-West was promptly handed his passports. To the staid *Times* of London, the "flurried and unmannerly haste" of this dismissal was a "ridiculous action," but fortunately no great harm was done to Anglo-American friendship.

* * *

The recall and dismissal of these diplomats—and they provide only two cases among a great number—may suggest that diplomats are subject to the whims of the governments to which they are accredited. On the contrary, the privileges and immunities of Ambassadors and Ministers stand foremost among the most venerable rules of international law. Diplomats are exempt from criminal and civil jurisdiction, from custom duties and taxes; but as these precedents show, Ambassadors, like the nations they represent, have duties and obligations to observe as well as rights and privileges to enjoy.

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